

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1911—VOL. III., NO. 77.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

PLANS OF PROPOSED BOSTON & EASTERN URGED BY COUNSEL

Bill Requiring Railroad Commission to Issue Certificate of Exigency Is Given Legislative Hearing.

MR. BAXTER ARGUES

In Answer to Questions Says There Is Room for All Improvements Projected for Territory Covered.

Consideration of the Boston & Eastern Electric railroad proposition by the present Legislature began with a hearing before the joint committee on railroads and metropolitan affairs at the State House today, on a bill to require the board of railroad commissioners to issue a certificate of exigency for the construction of the road.

Room 240, where the hearing was held, was thronged with railroad officials, officials of cities and towns on the line of the proposed Boston & Eastern road, members of the Legislature and business men and citizens of Essex county.

Senator Henry C. Mulligan of Natick, Senate chairman of the committee on metropolitan affairs, presided.

Charles S. Baxter of Medford, counsel for the Boston & Eastern Electric Railway Company, opened for the petitioners. He was assisted by Judge Edward L. Logan of Boston and former Senator William D. Chapelle of Salem. Woodward Hudson, counsel for the New York Central lines, and Bentley Warren, counsel for the street railway companies operating in Essex county, were present to speak for the remonstrants.

Mr. Baxter reviewed the history of the contest of the Boston & Eastern company for a road between Boston and Beverly. He said that as far back as September, 1907, the railroad commissioners had reported that accommodations on the existing railroads operating between Boston and Beverly were not adequate, and that a rapid electric service between the two cities would do much to remedy the poor traffic conditions.

In November, 1908, he said, the commissioners reported that public convenience and necessity required the construction of such a road as the Boston & Eastern proposes to build, with a tunnel under Boston harbor. Although the Legislature had sanctioned the building of this road, he said, the railroad commissioners have refused to grant a certificate of exigency for the construction of the road. He pointed out that the railroad commissioners were not unanimous on this point, Walter Perley Hall, chairman of the board, having dissented and reported that personally he favored the granting of the certificate.

Representative Robert M. Washburn, House chairman of the committee on railroads, asked Mr. Baxter if he thought that the board of railroad commissioners should have acted on the merits of the case or according to public opinion. Mr. Baxter replied that the merits were backed by public opinion.

Representative Washburn: "How do you stand on the proposition of competition by railroads operating in the same territory or a monopoly by one road in this territory?"

Mr. Baxter: "I don't think it is the policy of the commonwealth to allow a monopoly by the transportation interests."

Mr. Washburn: "Hasn't the policy of the commonwealth as shown by the Draper holding company bill been for a merger of the different kinds of transportation companies, street railways, steam railroads, steamboat lines, etc.?"

Mr. Baxter: "I think the people are opposed to this kind of merger."

Representative Wolcott: "Has the Boston & Eastern railway any objection to the plan of the New Haven road for electrifying a line through a portion of Essex county and for a tunnel under Boston harbor?"

Mr. Baxter: "We think that any rights given the New Haven road to make such developments should not prevent any other company from ever going into this territory. The plan of the New Haven road as outlined in their bill is a very clever one, from their point of view. You notice that their tunnel is to begin at the same point on the East Boston shore where we plan to have our tunnel start."

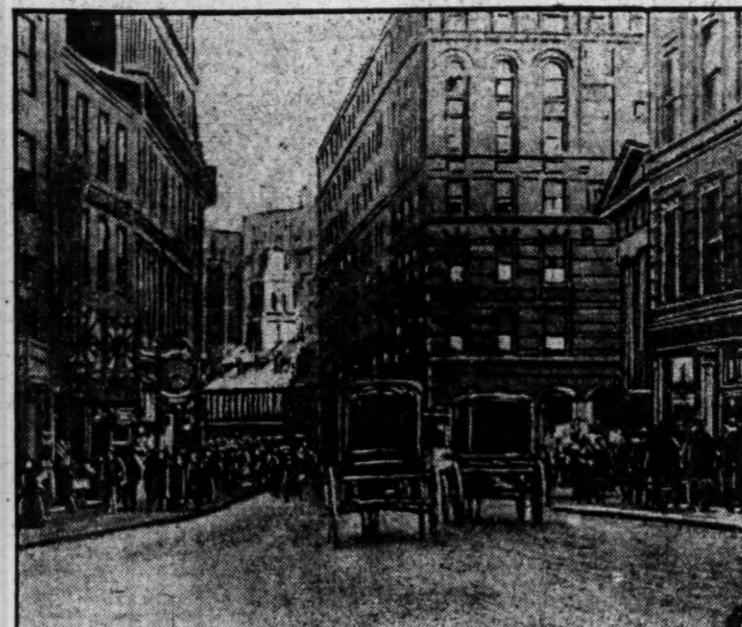
Representative Wolcott: "If this eastern terminus of the New Haven tunnel is moved farther to the south on the East Boston shore, would you have any objection to the New Haven project?"

Mr. Baxter: "No, but we do not favor the bill as it stands. We think that there is need of additional facilities which this project of the New Haven ought to provide."

Representative Wolcott: "I should like to see both of these railroad projects go through. Can you show that both are necessary?"

Mr. Baxter: "There is need of a fast interurban line between Boston and Beverly. The Boston & Eastern can give

PART OF COURT STREET TO BE RENAMED



View from Scollay square to Washington street, showing the Old State House in the background.

AEROPLANE COST SAME AS AUTO, SAY AIRMEN

Prices of aeroplanes are about the same as those for automobiles, according to the men at the second annual aeroplane and aeronautical accessory show in progress at the Mechanics building. Motors average between \$850 and \$3000 and complete aeroplanes, ready to fly, between \$1000 to \$4000, according to the type of machine and the horsepower of the motor.

Among the machines belonging to college clubs there is the glider lent by the

(Continued on Page Two, Column Five.)

Naturally for a higher powered machine it is necessary to have larger planes and much stronger construction. Speed, of course, is gained. A monoplane with an engine rated at 25 to 35 horsepower never attains a speed of more than 35 miles an hour, and only that in favorable circumstances. Today, however, the three vital points before speed are considered. They are strength, power and equilibrium.

Among the exhibits attracting attention at the show is the basket of the balloon Boston. This balloon belongs to the Aero Club of New England, and has been taken up in 49 ascensions.

MELROSE'S CHARTER INTENDED AS MODEL IN CITY GOVERNMENT

Revision of the city charter of Melrose will be watched with much interest by those concerned in municipal reform, a committee of 15 citizens, seven of whom were members of the board of aldermen of 1910, having been appointed by the president of the board, with Eugene H. Moore, the mayor as chairman ex-officio, to consider the question and report to the board a form of charter best adapted to the city's needs.

This committee will seek to embody in the new charter the best there is in charters recently adopted by various progressive communities consistent with conditions in Melrose.

The committee meets on every Tuesday evening and although it was only recently appointed it has made substantial progress as to certain general principles which are to be introduced.

The present city charter has been in operation about 11 years, or since Melrose was incorporated as a city. At the time of its adoption it marked a distinct advance over the charters of most other municipalities. It abolished the

(Continued on Page Five, Column One.)

Representative Robert M. Washburn: "How do you stand on the proposition of competition by railroads operating in the same territory or a monopoly by one road in this territory?"

Mr. Baxter: "I don't think it is the policy of the commonwealth to allow a monopoly by the transportation interests."

Mr. Washburn: "Hasn't the policy of the commonwealth as shown by the Draper holding company bill been for a merger of the different kinds of transportation companies, street railways, steam railroads, steamboat lines, etc.?"

Mr. Baxter: "I think the people are opposed to this kind of merger."

Representative Wolcott: "Has the Boston & Eastern railway any objection to the plan of the New Haven road for electrifying a line through a portion of Essex county and for a tunnel under Boston harbor?"

Mr. Baxter: "We think that any rights given the New Haven road to make such developments should not prevent any other company from ever going into this territory. The plan of the New Haven road as outlined in their bill is a very clever one, from their point of view. You notice that their tunnel is to begin at the same point on the East Boston shore where we plan to have our tunnel start."

Representative Wolcott: "If this eastern terminus of the New Haven tunnel is moved farther to the south on the East Boston shore, would you have any objection to the New Haven project?"

Mr. Baxter: "No, but we do not favor the bill as it stands. We think that there is need of additional facilities which this project of the New Haven ought to provide."

Representative Wolcott: "I should like to see both of these railroad projects go through. Can you show that both are necessary?"

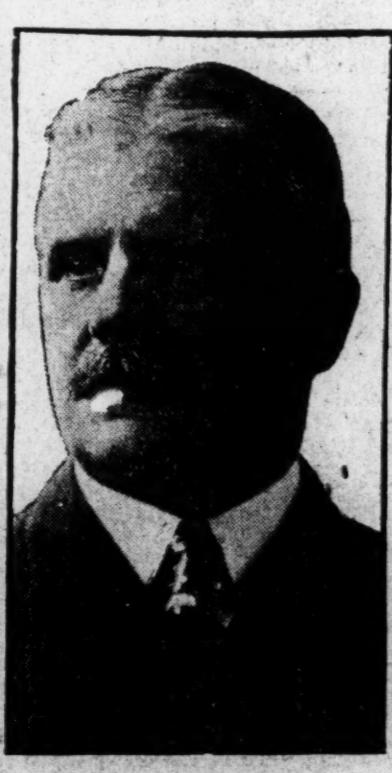
Mr. Baxter: "There is need of a fast interurban line between Boston and Beverly. The Boston & Eastern can give

(Continued on Page Seven, Column Five.)

THREE MEN ON "REAL BOSTON" COMMITTEE



LESLIE C. WEAD.



GEORGE HUTCHINSON.

(Copyright by J. E. Purdy.)

NO REVENUE LOSS, SAYS JUDGE

CHAIRMAN CLEMENTS REASSURES MARKET AS TO RATE DECISION

Interstate Commerce Board Regards Decline in Stocks as a Move to Prove Contention of Carriers.

SIMPLY HALTS RAISE

Fact That Lines Could Not Prove Necessity of More Income Cited as Proof of Stability on Old Basis.

WASHINGTON—Judson C. Clements, chairman of the interstate commerce commission, following the announcement here of the action of the stock markets, wrote out and authorized the publication of the following:

"Chairman Clements of the interstate commerce commission said that no reductions in rates have been ordered in the eastern and western advanced rate cases. The commission simply stopped certain proposed advances. These decisions do not reduce revenues of carriers to the amount of one cent."

In this decision which prohibits a general raise in freight rates, the progressives in Congress said today they had achieved their greatest victory for the people.

The decision was based on a section of the interstate commerce law, passed last year, that placed the burden of proof that a proposed rate was unreasonable, on the railroads.

Senator Cummins of Iowa, who led in the work of making over the railroad bill, originally written by Attorney-General Wickersham and submitted to Congress by President Taft, said:

"The decision is very gratifying to me and to the people who use the railroads. It is marked evidence of the wisdom of some of the changes which the progressives insisted upon in the railroad legislation last year."

"If the progressives had not accomplished anything else," said Senator Bristow of Kansas, "they would have felt well repaid for all their efforts for better government in having laid the basis that made possible this decision that confers substantial benefit to so many people throughout the country."

A member of the interstate commerce

(Continued on Page Seven, Column One.)

RECIPROCITY BILL REPORTED WITHOUT RECOMMENDATION

WASHINGTON—Immigration in January was 36,361, being lighter than in the corresponding month in 1910 and 1909. The following comparative table shows the movement by months over the preceding three years:

	1910	1909	1908
January	50,242	43,569	27,220
February	42,625	35,544	22,500
March	130,745	113,028	32,517
April	135,025	116,754	41,274
May	135,541	107,829	36,317
June	102,025	97,216	17,000
July	73,153	66,218	27,570
August	78,574	59,777	98,825
September	85,805	69,500	40,994
October	74,805	55,908	40,994
November	74,353	85,049	37,006
December	50,481	68,711	46,003
Total	1,071,887	957,106	410,319

(Continued on Page Two, Column Four.)

HYDE PARK CITIZENS TO MEET TO VOTE ON PLAN OF ANNEXATION

WASHINGTON—The Senate committee on finance reported the Canadian reciprocity bill to the Senate today without recommendation, thus bringing the bill before the Senate.

That means that the Root amendment nullifying the paper provision and the Lodge amendment regarding the Canadian bounty on fish are not endorsed by the committee.

If Mr. Lodge wishes to offer his amendment restricting the free entry of

(Continued on Page Five, Column One.)

FT. POINT CHANNEL COAL TOWER FIRE

Fire in the Metropolitan Coal Company's coal towers in Ft. Point channel today cut off Samuel Brison, engineer, and Lawrence Costello, trolleyman, who were in the "coop" over the motor room, nearly 75 feet above the water.

The fire, caused by defective wiring originated in the motor room, and the men were forced to descend a ladder leading into the blazing structure. They escaped with but slight injury. The fire boat reached the scene in good time and the blaze was extinguished, the loss being about \$1000.

CALL INSTALMENT ON BONDS OF FAIR

SAN FRANCISCO—The directors of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Company have just called in the first 10 per cent instalment of the \$7,700,000 bond issue subscribed by the citizens of San Francisco. The collection is for the purpose of starting the executive work of preparing for the world's fair in 1915.

HEAD OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE BOARD AND SHIPPERS' COUNSEL



JUDSON C. CLEMENTS.

Chairman of commission who says Counsel for shippers who says: "Railroads will find this decision a blessing in disguise."



LOUIS D. BRANDEIS.

(Photo by Chickering.)

BRANDEIS OPINION IS THAT MANAGERS WILL ACCEPT ISSUE

Counsel of Eastern Shippers in Freight Controversy Does Not Credit Reports of an Appeal.

CALLS RESULT FAIR

Attorney Who Argued That Roads Could Save \$1,000,000 a Day, Says Action Will Benefit Them.

Commenting on the reports that the railroads of the United States will appeal from the decision of the interstate commerce commission forbidding an increase in freight rates, Louis D. Brandeis said today that he did not believe the roads would carry the cases farther.

According to Mr. Brandeis the railroads had a fair hearing, with all the facts clearly reviewed, and it would only mean an increased loss of goodwill of the people to appeal to the higher courts.

When the shippers were presenting their side of the controversy, Mr. Brandeis, as counsel, made the statement that the railroads could save \$1,000,000 a day by scientific management. Now he expects progressive railroad managers to put these economies into effect.

Continuing, Mr. Brandeis said:

"The importance of this decision to New England is extremely great. Our prosperity is largely gained from the manufacturing interests.

"Years ago we had a monopoly, but in recent years the manufacturing has developed in the middle West and in Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin and Idaho.

"In a very large measure we compete with the West, but there is a certain section beyond which we cannot reach, which simply depends upon the freight rates.

"The proposed horizontal increase would have the effect of raising the barrier much nearer to the east, and we would have been shut out from competition with the West.

"That would have been very bad for the West, because it would have deprived them of the competition which helps to keep down the cost of living, but it would have been very much worse for the East, because it would have contracted our market and ultimately the people affected would not have been perhaps the manufacturers or even their workmen, but mainly the general public.

"The manufacturers could move their plants if their concerns were large enough and the workmen could if necessary move West; but the great number of businesses depending on the manufacturers and their employees, not directly connected with any particular business, would have to remain and suffer.

"So that the importance of the questions involved extends ultimately to the whole people of the eastern seaboard.

"The proposed tariffs advancing the rates were presented by the railroads without having given the shippers or communities affected an opportunity to be heard.

"I believe that the railroads will find

(Continued on Page Seven, Column Three.)

**SEND YOUR "WANT" AD TO
THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR**

If you are looking for employment, or
for an employee
The Monitor offers you an opportunity
to supply your need without the
expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

**SUNDY CIVIL BILL
OPENS HOUSE DEBATE
ON FORTIFYING CANAL**

WASHINGTON—Fortification of the Panama canal will be the chief item for debate when the sundy civil bill, carrying appropriations of \$140,500,030, is taken up for consideration and action by the House today.

This bill was reported to the House Thursday and includes an appropriation of \$3,000,000 for the canal fortification, for which Major General Wood, Colonel Goethals of the isthmian canal commission and other officials presented arguments.

When the bill is called up Chairman Tawney of the appropriations committee will offer an amendment providing that no part of the appropriation for the fortification shall be available until the President shall have determined, "after proper endeavor by and through the treaty-making power vested in him by the constitution," that he is unable to negotiate and conclude a treaty with a majority of the leading maritime nations of the world joining the United States in guaranteeing the proper preservation and protection of the canal and its entrances.

This is to include protection from danger of blockade and the protection of vessels entering or desiring to enter the canal and the commerce of the canal in war time as well as in peace.

The treaty also is to guarantee at all times to the signatory powers the full and free use of the canal upon such terms as the United States may prescribe.

The largest single item in the civil sundy bill is \$45,500,000 for the Panama canal, an increase of \$7,895,000. The next is \$21,311,245, for public buildings throughout the country, an increase of \$16,579,725. Other important items: For the tariff board \$400,000, increase \$150,000; for the economy board \$75,000, decrease \$25,000; for the interstate commerce commission \$1,815,000, increase \$455,000; for removing the wreck of the battleship Maine \$350,000, increase \$50,000; for a memorial arch at Valley Forge, Pa., \$100,000; for a monument to commemorate the battle of Guilford courthouse \$30,000; for river and harbor improvements under contract \$7,028,077, reduction \$1,713,601; for protecting New York harbor from deposits \$85,260, reduction \$15,000; for an army supply depot at Ft. Mason, San Francisco, \$200,000; to continue reconstruction of hall of the House of the Representatives \$350,000.

No Lorimer Vote Taken

Senator Beveridge of Indiana spoke four hours on the Lorimer case Thursday, but did not finish. He announced that he would resume today. This was

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.
BOSTON—"The Fascinating Widow."
CASTLE SQUARE—"Faust."
COLONIAL—"The Great Princess."
HOLLYWOOD—"Speedthrift."
H. F. KEITH'S—"Vanderbilt."
MAJESTIC—"Madame X."
PARK—"The Comedians."
SHUBERT—"The Fourth Estate."

BOSTON CONCERTS.
THURSDAY—Chickering hall, 8:15 p. m., last Flonzaley quartet concert.
FRIDAY—Jordan hall, 8:15 p. m., song recital, Charles Bennett.

NEW YORK.

ALHAMBRA—Vanderbilt.
AMERICAN—Vanderbilt.
ASTOR—"The Boss."
BELASCO—"The Concert."
HARVARD—"Havoc."
CASINO—"Madame Carle."
COHAN'S—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."
COLONIAL—Vanderbilt.
OLNEY—"Be Hauged if I Do."
DALY'S—"The Man."
EMPIRE—"Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire."
GAIRTY—"Excuse Me."
HAROLD STEINSTEIN—Vanderbilt.
HERALD SQUARE—"The Balkan Princess."
HIPPODROME—Spectacles.
HUDSON—Vanderbilt.
KNICKERBOCKER—Miss Maude Adams.
LIBERTY—"The Spring Maid."
OLNEY—"Be Hauged if I Do."
LYRIC—"The Dear People."
MAJESTIC—"The Gambler."
MANHATTAN—Vanderbilt.
METROPOLITAN—Grand Opera.
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Madame Sherry."
NEW YORK—"Naughty Marietta."
NEW YORK—"Everybody's Daughter" and repertory.
PLAZA—Vanderbilt.
REPUBLIC—"Rebecca, Sunnybrook Farm."
WALLACK'S—"Pomander Walk."

CHICAGO.

AMERICAN—Vanderbilt.
BLACKSTONE—David Warfield.
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"Sweet Six."

COLONIAL—"Katie Did."
CORT—"Great Name."
GARRICK—Robertson.
GUTHRIE—George Arliss.

ILLINOIS—William Gillette.
LYRIC—Lulu Glaser.

OLYMPIA—"Vanderbilt."
POWERS—Kyrle Bellew.
PRINCESS—"Pussart in repertory."

STUDEBAKER—"The Cub."

JAPANESE STUDIES COURTS.

NEW YORK—Taro Tzeka, chief prosecutor of the court of appeals of the Nagoya district, Japan, is in New York studying the judicial system.

Thursday night he watched proceedings in the night court with great interest. Before his return to Japan he will have studied legal procedure in all parts of the world.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT
WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED.

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

CUT ON THIS LINE

WHAT THE STUDENTS ARE DOING

VASSAR COLLEGE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Senior honor list is as follows: Mary V. Atherton, New York city; Agnes E. Benedict, Cincinnati; Helen E. Brewster, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.; Beatrice Bulla, Asheboro, N. C.; Virginia L. Butler, Bridgeport, Conn.; Ellen K. Eays, Cambridge, Mass.; Julia F. Fiebeger, West Point, N. Y.; Gladys Fisher, Keene, N. H.; Henrietta Gibson, Albany, N. Y.; Constance Goodrich, Nutley, N. J.; Constance Kretschmar, Oak Park, Ill.; Edna L. Kroener, Wakefield, R. I.; Helen H. Law, Fort Ann, N. Y.; Eleanor L. Lecour, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Sophia M. Lewis, Pittsburgh; Julia S. Lovejoy, Janesville, Wis.; Louise A. Miller, Monroe, Pa.; Helen H. Mossman, Brooklyn, New York; Gertrude O'Conor, Denver; Alpha B. Robbins, Cleveland; Geraldine Shaw, Eau Claire, Wis.; Frances J. Shriver, New Brighton, N. Y.; Helen J. Simpson, Brooklyn; Kathryn H. Starbuck, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; Emily Thalton, Brooklyn; Marion E. Walsh, Reading, Mass.; Genevieve J. Williams, Brooklyn.

Honorable mention was won by Ruth Danenhauer, New York city; Marguerite Davis, Quincy, Mass.; Katharine M. Forbes, Worcester, Mass.; Mabel E. Kelsey, Linden, Ind.; Marjorie N. MacCoy, Philadelphia; Ethel Quarles, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mary W. Sheldon, Hyde Park, N. Y.; Valpey C. Trimble, Memphis, Tenn.

Bernice Marks, New York city, will be marshal for the sophomore class on class day.

NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE.

DURHAM, N. H.—While the football schedule is not yet completed, it is understood that one of the first games will be played with Brown at Providence the latter part of September and Maine will be met the following week at Orono. Games will probably follow with Bates, Bowdoin, Boston College and Rhode Island.

At this time, track prospects are especially bright. Charles T. Whittemore is having no trouble in arranging dual meets for the spring months. In all probability, there will be a meet with Rhode Island in Durham the latter part of May or the first of June.

There are many openings in the baseball team, especially in the infield, from which Captain Burroughs, 10th, third base, W. W. Burroughs, 10th, shortstop, have graduated. Call, '13, second baseman, has left college. Neal, '10, last season's catcher, is another man whose presence will be greatly missed. Captain Kemp will be at first base. In the outfield, Jones and Cole are left. Gale, Reardon, Swazey, Thomas, Mizer and Mansur are promising candidates for the vacant positions.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS—"Initiated," the play written and presented by members of the senior class last year, has been revised by a Chicago booking agency and will soon be presented in vaudeville. The class has been given \$70 and royalties of 10 per cent.

Dr. George E. Vincent, dean of the University of Chicago, and president-elect of the University of Minnesota, will take up the reins of government here April 1.

GIFT TO MORRISTOWN SCHOOL.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Grinnell Willis, president of Morristown school, has given the school \$20,000 as a memorial to Mrs. Willis. Mr. Willis' gift makes possible the immediate erection of a gymnasium, for which \$13,000 already had been raised.

AMUSEMENTS

Boston Opera House

HENRY RUSSELL, Managing Director. Regular Prices \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00.

Tonight at 8, THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST. Mmes. Destinn, Leveroni; M. M. Constantino, Amato, Mardonio; Gantner, De Marchi, Ferranti, Ghezzi, Puccini, Stroescu, Giaccone, Montella, Tavecchia, Sandrin, Ghidoli, Cond. Conti. Sat. Mat. Feb. 27, at 8, LA MUSIQUE. Mme. Leokowicz, Roberta, B. Fisher, Swartz, Leveroni; MM. Clement, Forstari, Rother, Stroescu, Cond. Andre Caplet.

At 8, at popular prices from 50¢ to \$2.50. LA BOHEME. Mmes. Nielsen, Dereyne; MM. Constantino, Polesi, Mardonio, Puccini, Giaccone, Puccini, Stroescu, Cond. Goodrich.

Monday, Feb. 27, at 8, MADAMA BUTTERFLY. Mmes. Destinn, Swarz, Martuccia, G. Fisher, Savage; MM. Joffovitch, Puccini, Giaccone, Puccini, Perini, Mogni, Buddi, Stroescu. Cond. Conti.

Wednesday, Mar. 1, at 8, LARME. Friday, Mar. 3, at 8. First performance on any stage. THE SACRIFICE, in English.

Seats on sale at Box Office and Downtown ticket office, 117 Tremont Street (Eastern Rolling Machine Co.).

MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS USED.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

GOODRICH'S

"Guide to Memorizing Music," "Music as a Language," "Comprehensive Musical Analysis," "Analytical Harmony," "Aids of Song," "Theory of Interpretation," BY.

Alfred John Goodrich, PARIS, 4 SQUARE ST. FERDINAND. Instruction in all music branches.

FLORENCE A. GOODRICH, Composer of the Synthetic Series of piano pieces. Small Suite for Small Hands. Album of Piano Studies. 1910 TO 1912.

Paris, 4 Square St. Ferdinand. Instruction in all music branches.

ADVANCED PIANO STUDENT can earn tuition with excellent teacher. Address L. C. A., 700 People's Gas bidg. Chicago.

MISS MARTHA JACOBSON, piano teacher. The natural relaxed method of artistic playing. Studio 3, Carnegie Hall, N. Y. city.

BROWN UNIVERSITY

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The junior week committee has appointed sub-committees to take charge of the annual festivities May 18, 19 and 20. These are the same dates as those of last year's celebration. It is planned to have many interesting features during the last three days of the week.

The following are the sub-committees: Printing, F. C. Perry, Herbert W. Stanley, W. H. Marble, H. P. Jones and H. C. White; concert and dance, H. G. Siedel, E. P. Perkins, J. J. Gilbert, R. S. Drury and H. G. Marsh; circus, W. R. Burgess, R. B. Wilson, E. S. Barker, M. H. Pingree, H. P. Salisbury, P. W. Blake, L. E. Smith and D. L. Brown.

The Young Women's Christian Association festival was in the form of a "colonial evening." Prof. James M. Motley gave a stereopticon lecture on Washington and Mt. Vernon. The committee consisted of Miss Dorothy C. Walter, Lyndonia, Vt.; Miss Marion J. Emley, North Scituate; Miss Irene Hawes, Riverside; Miss Ruth C. Burroughs, Pawtucket, and Miss Jessie H. Barr, Providence.

The sophomore ball was held this week. The committee was John T. Walker, Jr., E. A. C. Murphy, W. J. Bass, R. G. Ashbaugh, R. W. Field, Duncan Langdon, H. G. Nelson, H. R. Reddington, J. C. Rose, W. H. Snell and J. K. Starkweather.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—The annual Washington's birthday dinner was held Wednesday night in Fayerweather gymnasium and was attended by almost 400 alumni, undergraduates and sub-freshmen.

Wilbur Fish Randall '80 of New York was the toastmaster and the speakers were President William Arnold Shanklin, Leslie M. Shaw, James Monroe Buckley, editor of the Christian Advocate; former Gov. Frank B. Weeks of Connecticut; Prof. Caleb T. Winchester alumnus and George J. Bodine, Jr., '06, for Philadelphia alumnus.

Frederic W. H. Stott spoke for the Amherst undergraduates; Abbott P. Mills for Williams and Frank S. Garman for the Wesleyan student body.

The dinner was the culmination of various festivities, including the mid-winter concert of the glee club, a basketball game with M. I. T. and the annual cannon "scrap," won by the freshmen.

RHODE ISLAND STATE COLLEGE.

KINGSTON, R. I.—The most successful year of the poultry school at Rhode Island State College came to a close with the students' annual poultry show and awarding of prizes. The total number registered during the course was 27.

The following were the vocations of the students: Agents, shoemakers, salesmen, chemists, gardeners, farmers, machinists, printers, clerks, mail carrier, pedicymists and teacher. There were more machinists taking the poultry course than any other single vocation.

In the students' poultry show, Howard W. Allen of Providence received first honors as the only competitor to secure three first prizes out of three birds exhibited. Others who received two first prizes in the competition are: Mrs. Ruth S. Allen, Providence; William C. Goodchild, Providence; F. A. MacMurtry, Littleton, Mass.; Miss Marcelline W. Paine, Barnstable, Mass.; C. C. Storm, Providence; Teh Youshie, Tokio, Japan; D. A. Morgan, Providence.

For the first 20 highest final examination papers special prizes were offered.

The winning students in their order are: W. F. Allen, Providence; H. M. Murray, Newnan, Ga.; Miss Ruth L. Allen, Providence; George Peters, New Bedford, Mass.; M. A. Trafton, Fall River, Mass.; Myer Auerbach, New York city; F. A. MacMurtry, Littleton, Mass.; W. M. Anderson, Melrose Highlands, Mass.; D. A. Morgan, Providence; S. C. Lyford, Claremont, N. H.; C. C. Storm, Providence; F. H. Leube, Coventry, R. I.; C. B. Hastings, Providence; W. H. Hiestand, Pottstown, Pa.; Tanzabe Sugiayama, Tokio, Japan; Tey Youshie, Tokio, Japan; Miss M. W. Paine, Davis, Anderson, Melrose Highlands, Mass.; W. C. Goodchild, H. W. Allen, Providence.

SMITH COLLEGE.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Rally day was celebrated at Smith College Wednesday in the alumnae gymnasium, where the four classes sang new songs.

The freshman leader is Josephine Murray, Chicago; sophomore, Katharine Perry, Reedsburg, Wis.; junior, Amy Waterbury, Oriskany, N. Y.; senior Flora Fielder of Buffalo, N. Y.

Miss Esther Ann Smith, '10, who was the college song leader for three years, led many of the songs.

In the afternoon came the sophomore-freshman basketball game which ended 41-29 in favor of the sophomores.

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

NEW HAVEN (Conn.) JOURNAL-COURIER.—Whether consciously or unconsciously we do not undertake to say, but President Taft's progressive policy with regard to free trade arrangements with the Dominion of Canada has given the country a striking opportunity to compare the different standards which govern the standpatter and the insurgent within the Republican ranks. The study is altogether favorable to the former without regard to one's preference for the varying policies for which each stands.

PITTSBURG SUN.—Brandishing the special session club is apparently the chief activity of President Taft at the moment, calculating thereby that the standpatter Senate will be scared into passing the Canadian reciprocity bill rather than risk the calling of the new Congress to Washington March 4, which will mean honest tariff revision most disturbing of all to standpatters.

INNOVATION IN MORTGAGES.

The Title Guarantee & Trust Company of New York is to introduce an innovation picked up in France by its vice-president, Frank Bailey. This is a mortgage made for 10 years at a rate of 5 1/2 per cent, which stipulates that the borrower must reduce the principal each year by 1 per cent. If \$10,000 should be borrowed at 5 1/2 per cent \$550 would have to be paid for interest charges and an additional \$100 on account of principal, leaving the charge for the second year \$990.

The company hopes to make its new departure popular, inasmuch as it will compel saving, and the scheme has worked with admirable success in France, where it originated. These mortgages will be made only at the regular percentage of values—60 per cent—and the first of the series will be issued next week. It is understood that the scope of the plan may be enlarged later if the innovation is found to meet the approval of borrowers. An understood condition is that no call shall be made in times of panic, nor shall any other advantage be taken of the small property holder, whose resources would naturally be restricted at such a time.

BIG DAY TODAY.

This has been the biggest day thus far this week in the local real estate market and the transactions, which are numerous and mostly large ones, bring the total business up to an encouraging point, notwithstanding that there was one day less than usual on account of the holiday.

Mary T. Walsh has purchased an interest from Gates Wiseman et al. in the properties at 16 Oxford street, near Essex street; 96 Essex street, near King Street; 77 Chandler street, junction of Cazenove street, 377 to 387 Northampton street, near Columbus avenue, and 397 Northampton street, South End. A little more than 13,000 square feet of land is involved, upon which are brick houses. The combined tax valuation is \$107,100, of which amount \$49,000 is on the land.

Several other South End parcels have changed hands. John J. Martin has sold to Nathaniel F. Perkins the four-story well-front brick house, numbered '56 Clarendon street, junction of Chandler and Lawrence streets. The house carries a valuation of \$12,900 and the 1856

NEWS OF THE REALTY MARKET

Isaac Heller to Thomas M. Smith, Shawmut ave., q. \$1.

William Drain to Mary Maloney, Sparrow

Albert G. Clifford to John E. Andrews,

Bronford Ford to Jessie L. Goldstein,

John E. Andrews to Dorothy M. Clifford,

Bridget Joyce to Frank F. Woods, Ever

st. q. \$1.

CHARLESTOWN.

Jordan Williams to Samuel A. Davis,

Sackville st. w. \$1.

CHELSEA.

Leon Mirzian to Stephen T. Nakashian,

Spruce st. q. \$1.

John C. MacNeil est. to Ellen Brewer,

Hancock and Ladd st. s. d. \$1.

REVERE.

Anne B. Goss et al. to Maud M. Brown,

Neponset st. w. \$200.

John B. Acker to William Williams,

Tuttle st. q. \$1.

William Williams to Gaetana Colella,

Tuttle st. w. \$1.

ROXBURY.

Martin H. Harrison gdn. to William H.

Giles Clayton pl. est. \$107.

Mary E. Harrison to William H. Giles,

Clayton pl. est. \$107.

John S. Coble est. mrges. to John S.

Coble est. p. g. \$100.

Thomas Kelly to Ivers W. Adams,

Washington and Columbia st. s. d. \$1.

Malcolm Storer has purchased from

Edwina B. Grossman the four-story

brick building standing on 1890 square

feet of land and the total assessment

\$8000. The land's share is \$2800.

Isaac Heller has also sold to Thomas

M. Smith the parcel at 508 Shawmut

avenue, near West Springfield street,

South End, comprising a 3 1/2-story, swell-front brick house and a 1000 square

feet of land, all taxed on \$5000.

South Boston a number of frame

buildings and lot of 10,375 feet of land,

numbered 534 to 546 Dorchester avenue,

running through to Glover court, be-

ing sold by Robert H. Ford to Bessie L.

Goldstein, Chelsea st. d. \$1000.

Malcolm Storer has purchased from

Edwina B. Grossman the four-story

brick building standing on 1890 square

feet of land and the total assessment

\$8000. The land's share is \$2800.

Isaac Heller has sold an adjoining

MELROSE'S CHARTER INTENDED AS MODEL IN CITY GOVERNMENT

(Continued from Page One.)

usual form of two legislative branches, — common council and board of aldermen—uniting them in a board of aldermen, consisting of 21 members.

It also contained a provision for a referendum on petition of 100 voters, included certain provisions against hasty legislation, provided for furnishing information by city officials of receipts and expenditures and introduced other features, some of which have been found to work satisfactorily. Under its operation the city has increased in population from slightly less than 13,000 to more than 16,000.

Many public improvements have been established, but the tax rate has risen, due partly to the increased interest accounts which the city has been obliged to meet because of loans made and bonds issued for additions to public buildings, highway construction, extension of the surface drainage system and various improvements. Salaries have been raised also and additional offices have been provided, all of which increased the expenditures of the city to such an extent that it is difficult to keep within the \$12 limit for current running expenses without borrowing more money or increasing the rate of taxation, which last year was \$19.40 on \$1000.

Many of the citizens incline to the belief that the city's affairs would be more economically administered if there were less machinery of government, simpler methods, including possibly the consolidation of certain departments,

the elimination of certain offices or jobs which are likely to be bestowed as a reward for political or personal favors and more publicity of receipts and expenditures, including the objects for which the people's money is spent.

There are those who feel also that there is necessity of fixing more definite individual responsibility upon some one official for each department. There is a growing belief that the citizens should be given a closer control over those whom they have placed in power and should have a more direct and active voice in reference to legislation. It is therefore not unlikely that the principle of the initiative and recall, as well as the referendum, may be introduced in the charter. Without doubt also provision will be made for more frequent and increased publicity in awarding contracts, as well as showing the financial condition of the city, as to its debts and assets.

There is an increasing demand that the ballots in municipal elections shall be non-partisan; that there shall be no political designation of candidates, that the political primary shall be done away with and that candidates shall come before the people on nomination papers simply. The committee is likely to report in favor of non-partisan municipal elections. Another thing which it is likely to do is to exclude the jurisdiction of the county commissioners, so far as it relates to highways.

The desire for a commission form of government is growing in Melrose, but it is not at all certain that a majority of the people prefer it, and it is doubtful if the committee reports in favor of it, but it may adopt some of the desirable features of the commission form. It will not abolish the board of aldermen, but it may reduce the size of it.

The board consists of 21 aldermen, seven of whom are elected at large. There being seven wards, there are thus two aldermen from each ward. There is a widespread conviction that the membership should be reduced, many saying that it should not be more than seven and that all should be elected at large.

Those who believe that the membership of the board should not be reduced, point out that, in a large board, the people have a greater representation of aldermen who know the needs of the various localities of the city and that it approaches nearer to a democratic platform of government than a reduced representation.

Other questions to be considered are: Shall the number of voters required to sign a petition for a referendum be increased? Shall the mayor be elected for two years instead of one year? Shall the primary be entirely done away with, or shall there be a preferential vote in which a first choice is registered and in case a first choice is not elected, a second choice and even a third choice is provided for on the same ballot?

In Melrose the mayor does not act as president of the board of aldermen, that officer being chosen by members of the board themselves, but special meetings of the board cannot be called except by order of the mayor. It is contended that the president, as well as the mayor, should have the power to call special meetings of the board.

The question of reducing the size of the school board and the proportionate part of the city's tax levy which can be expended on the public schools will also receive attention at the hands of the committee.

The revision committee will give a series of public hearings, the first one of which will be held, it is understood, at the beginning of March.

COMMERCE CHAMBER COMMITTEE REPORTS A 'REAL BOSTON' BILL

(Continued from Page One.)

this district should be a careful process of evolution, carried on by the district itself through its own local officials.

"The bill," concludes the report, "will give us the commercial rating that is desired. It will give us the official organization required for the cooperation of the divided units. It will put us in a position to develop our resources upon a larger and more comprehensive scale than we have ever been able today, and it safeguards the interests of every local unit."

The committee making the report comprises besides Mr. Bennett, C. H. Cox, William M. Flanders, George Hutchinson, Reginald L. Robbins, Leslie C. Wead, Robert L. Woods and Sydney R. Wrightington.

The "Real Boston" measure is based upon the Bennett bill, which was introduced at the opening of the Legislature under a petition broad enough to permit of any amendment or the substitution of an entirely new bill if desired. The committee has made several important amendments and additions. The bill recommended by the "Real Boston" committee provides for:

Legislative definition of the federation of metropolitan Boston and the creation of an official conference of the chief executives of the 40 cities and towns in the metropolitan district.

This delegate assembly or metropolitan council is given advisory powers only.

Provision is made for consideration by it of the proposed legislation relating to the metropolitan district.

It is also authorized to take up and consider such subjects as may be laid before it by organizations or individual citizens.

The council may require the metropolitan commissions to appear before it and furnish such information as may be needed regarding the maintenance and operation of their several departments.

The bill is to take effect upon its passage:

Section 1.—The cities and towns which are now included within the metropolitan park district, or the metropolitan water district, or in all of them, and such other cities and towns as may hereafter be joined to either or all of said districts, shall constitute a federation which shall be known as Metropolitan Boston, and the mayors of said cities and the chairmen of the boards of selectmen of said towns shall constitute the Metropolitan Boston council.

Section 2. Said council shall serve without compensation, shall hold its first meeting each year in the city hall in Boston on the second Wednesday in January and other meetings at such other times and places as it may by vote determine; shall be called to order at the first meeting each year by the mayor of Boston, and shall elect by ballot from its membership a president, a secretary and such other officers as it may deem necessary, and shall adopt suitable rules for governing its deliberations.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of said secretary to procure and lay before said council copies of all petitions, bills, resolves and reports concerning matters affecting said metropolitan Boston that are submitted to the General Court for consideration, and said council shall submit to the General Court or to committees thereof, from time to time, either orally by duly authorized representatives, or in writing, reports of such action as said council may take upon petitions, bills, resolves or reports, or other matters concerning said district together with the vote showing each municipality voting in the affirmative and in the negative upon such questions. All votes shall be taken by municipalities, and each municipality shall be entitled to one vote; provided, however, that in voting upon any proposed legislation affecting the metropolitan sewer, water or park districts only those municipalities which are included in the districts affected shall be entitled to vote upon it.

Section 4. Said council shall receive and consider all petitions and memorials relating to the affairs of metropolitan Boston that may be laid before it by citizens or commercial or other organizations, and take such action upon them as it deems advisable; shall transmit to the Legislature or any committee thereof, upon request, any information upon such metropolitan affairs as it has in its possession or can reasonably obtain; shall, upon request and authorization of the Legislature, inquire into any matters relating to metropolitan Boston and report back their findings thereon, and may, through its president, petition or memorialize the Legislature upon any such metropolitan affairs.

Section 5. The board of metropolitan park commissioners and the metropolitan water and sewerage board shall, when so requested by said council, appear before said council or committees thereof, and furnish such information as said council may require concerning the maintenance and operation of their several departments.

Section 6. The bureau of statistics shall compile and publish every fifth year, or oftener if the head of said bureau shall deem it advisable, the combined statistics of population, valuation, commerce, manufactures and all other accessible statistics whether from the national or the state census of said metropolitan Boston under the title of Statistics of Metropolitan Boston; and in all of the publications of the bureau in which the separate statistics of the cities and towns constituting metropolitan Boston appear, the totals of all such sta-

tistics shall also appear as the statistics of metropolitan Boston, provided, however, that the publication of these statistics shall not interfere in any way with the publication of the statistics of any of the individual communities constituting said metropolitan Boston.

Section 7. Said council may employ such clerical assistance and contract such contingent expenses as it deems necessary for the proper conduct of its business and the cost thereof shall in the first instance be paid by the commonwealth, when authorized by a two thirds vote of said council; and shall be included in the annual assessment of the cities and towns comprising said district, in proportion to the amount assessed upon each city or town for metropolitan water, sewer and park maintenance.

The committee making the report comprises besides Mr. Bennett, C. H. Cox, William M. Flanders, George Hutchinson, Reginald L. Robbins, Leslie C. Wead, Robert L. Woods and Sydney R. Wrightington.

The "Real Boston" measure is based upon the Bennett bill, which was introduced at the opening of the Legislature under a petition broad enough to permit of any amendment or the substitution of an entirely new bill if desired. The committee has made several important amendments and additions. The bill recommended by the "Real Boston" committee provides for:

Legislative definition of the federation of metropolitan Boston and the creation of an official conference of the chief executives of the 40 cities and towns in the metropolitan district.

This delegate assembly or metropolitan council is given advisory powers only.

Provision is made for consideration by it of the proposed legislation relating to the metropolitan district.

It is also authorized to take up and consider such subjects as may be laid before it by organizations or individual citizens.

The council may require the metropolitan commissions to appear before it and furnish such information as may be needed regarding the maintenance and operation of their several departments.

The bill is to take effect upon its passage:

Section 1.—The cities and towns which are now included within the metropolitan park district, or the metropolitan water district, or in all of them, and such other cities and towns as may hereafter be joined to either or all of said districts, shall constitute a federation which shall be known as Metropolitan Boston, and the mayors of said cities and the chairmen of the boards of selectmen of said towns shall constitute the Metropolitan Boston council.

Section 2. Said council shall serve without compensation, shall hold its first meeting each year in the city hall in Boston on the second Wednesday in January and other meetings at such other times and places as it may by vote determine; shall be called to order at the first meeting each year by the mayor of Boston, and shall elect by ballot from its membership a president, a secretary and such other officers as it may deem necessary, and shall adopt suitable rules for governing its deliberations.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of said secretary to procure and lay before said council copies of all petitions, bills, resolves and reports concerning matters affecting said metropolitan Boston that are submitted to the General Court for consideration, and said council shall submit to the General Court or to committees thereof, from time to time, either orally by duly authorized representatives, or in writing, reports of such action as said council may take upon petitions, bills, resolves or reports, or other matters concerning said district together with the vote showing each municipality voting in the affirmative and in the negative upon such questions. All votes shall be taken by municipalities, and each municipality shall be entitled to one vote; provided, however, that in voting upon any proposed legislation affecting the metropolitan sewer, water or park districts only those municipalities which are included in the districts affected shall be entitled to vote upon it.

Section 4. Said council shall receive and consider all petitions and memorials relating to the affairs of metropolitan Boston that may be laid before it by citizens or commercial or other organizations, and take such action upon them as it deems advisable; shall transmit to the Legislature or any committee thereof, upon request, any information upon such metropolitan affairs as it has in its possession or can reasonably obtain; shall, upon request and authorization of the Legislature, inquire into any matters relating to metropolitan Boston and report back their findings thereon, and may, through its president, petition or memorialize the Legislature upon any such metropolitan affairs.

Section 5. The board of metropolitan park commissioners and the metropolitan water and sewerage board shall, when so requested by said council, appear before said council or committees thereof, and furnish such information as said council may require concerning the maintenance and operation of their several departments.

Section 6. The bureau of statistics shall compile and publish every fifth year, or oftener if the head of said bureau shall deem it advisable, the combined statistics of population, valuation, commerce, manufactures and all other accessible statistics whether from the national or the state census of said metropolitan Boston under the title of Statistics of Metropolitan Boston; and in all of the publications of the bureau in which the separate statistics of the cities and towns constituting metropolitan Boston appear, the totals of all such sta-

tistics shall also appear as the statistics of metropolitan Boston, provided, however, that the publication of these statistics shall not interfere in any way with the publication of the statistics of any of the individual communities constituting said metropolitan Boston.

Section 7. Said council may employ such clerical assistance and contract such contingent expenses as it deems necessary for the proper conduct of its business and the cost thereof shall in the first instance be paid by the commonwealth, when authorized by a two thirds vote of said council; and shall be included in the annual assessment of the cities and towns comprising said district, in proportion to the amount assessed upon each city or town for metropolitan water, sewer and park maintenance.

The committee making the report comprises besides Mr. Bennett, C. H. Cox, William M. Flanders, George Hutchinson, Reginald L. Robbins, Leslie C. Wead, Robert L. Woods and Sydney R. Wrightington.

The "Real Boston" measure is based upon the Bennett bill, which was introduced at the opening of the Legislature under a petition broad enough to permit of any amendment or the substitution of an entirely new bill if desired. The committee has made several important amendments and additions. The bill recommended by the "Real Boston" committee provides for:

Legislative definition of the federation of metropolitan Boston and the creation of an official conference of the chief executives of the 40 cities and towns in the metropolitan district.

This delegate assembly or metropolitan council is given advisory powers only.

Provision is made for consideration by it of the proposed legislation relating to the metropolitan district.

It is also authorized to take up and consider such subjects as may be laid before it by organizations or individual citizens.

The council may require the metropolitan commissions to appear before it and furnish such information as may be needed regarding the maintenance and operation of their several departments.

The bill is to take effect upon its passage:

Section 1.—The cities and towns which are now included within the metropolitan park district, or the metropolitan water district, or in all of them, and such other cities and towns as may hereafter be joined to either or all of said districts, shall constitute a federation which shall be known as Metropolitan Boston, and the mayors of said cities and the chairmen of the boards of selectmen of said towns shall constitute the Metropolitan Boston council.

Section 2. Said council shall serve without compensation, shall hold its first meeting each year in the city hall in Boston on the second Wednesday in January and other meetings at such other times and places as it may by vote determine; shall be called to order at the first meeting each year by the mayor of Boston, and shall elect by ballot from its membership a president, a secretary and such other officers as it may deem necessary, and shall adopt suitable rules for governing its deliberations.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of said secretary to procure and lay before said council copies of all petitions, bills, resolves and reports concerning matters affecting said metropolitan Boston that are submitted to the General Court for consideration, and said council shall submit to the General Court or to committees thereof, from time to time, either orally by duly authorized representatives, or in writing, reports of such action as said council may take upon petitions, bills, resolves or reports, or other matters concerning said district together with the vote showing each municipality voting in the affirmative and in the negative upon such questions. All votes shall be taken by municipalities, and each municipality shall be entitled to one vote; provided, however, that in voting upon any proposed legislation affecting the metropolitan sewer, water or park districts only those municipalities which are included in the districts affected shall be entitled to vote upon it.

Section 4. Said council shall receive and consider all petitions and memorials relating to the affairs of metropolitan Boston that may be laid before it by citizens or commercial or other organizations, and take such action upon them as it deems advisable; shall transmit to the Legislature or any committee thereof, upon request, any information upon such metropolitan affairs as it has in its possession or can reasonably obtain; shall, upon request and authorization of the Legislature, inquire into any matters relating to metropolitan Boston and report back their findings thereon, and may, through its president, petition or memorialize the Legislature upon any such metropolitan affairs.

Section 5. The board of metropolitan park commissioners and the metropolitan water and sewerage board shall, when so requested by said council, appear before said council or committees thereof, and furnish such information as said council may require concerning the maintenance and operation of their several departments.

Section 6. The bureau of statistics shall compile and publish every fifth year, or oftener if the head of said bureau shall deem it advisable, the combined statistics of population, valuation, commerce, manufactures and all other accessible statistics whether from the national or the state census of said metropolitan Boston under the title of Statistics of Metropolitan Boston; and in all of the publications of the bureau in which the separate statistics of the cities and towns constituting metropolitan Boston appear, the totals of all such sta-

tistics shall also appear as the statistics of metropolitan Boston, provided, however, that the publication of these statistics shall not interfere in any way with the publication of the statistics of any of the individual communities constituting said metropolitan Boston.

The committee making the report comprises besides Mr. Bennett, C. H. Cox, William M. Flanders, George Hutchinson, Reginald L. Robbins, Leslie C. Wead, Robert L. Woods and Sydney R. Wrightington.

The "Real Boston" measure is based upon the Bennett bill, which was introduced at the opening of the Legislature under a petition broad enough to permit of any amendment or the substitution of an entirely new bill if desired. The committee has made several important amendments and additions. The bill recommended by the "Real Boston" committee provides for:

Legislative definition of the federation of metropolitan Boston and the creation of an official conference of the chief executives of the 40 cities and towns in the metropolitan district.

This delegate assembly or metropolitan council is given advisory powers only.

Provision is made for consideration by it of the proposed legislation relating to the metropolitan district.

It is also authorized to take up and consider such subjects as may be laid before it by organizations or individual citizens.

The council may require the metropolitan commissions to appear before it and furnish such information as may be needed regarding the maintenance and operation of their several departments.

The bill is to take effect upon its passage:

Section 1.—The cities and towns which are now included within the metropolitan park district, or the metropolitan water district, or in all of them, and such other cities and towns as may hereafter be joined to either or all of said districts, shall constitute a federation which shall be known as Metropolitan Boston, and the mayors of said cities and the chairmen of the boards of selectmen of said towns shall constitute the Metropolitan Boston council.

Section 2. Said council shall serve without compensation, shall hold its first meeting each year in the city hall in Boston on the second Wednesday in January and other meetings at such other times and places as it may by vote determine; shall be called to order at the first meeting each year by the mayor of Boston, and shall elect by ballot from its membership a president, a secretary and such other officers as it may deem necessary, and shall adopt suitable rules for governing its deliberations.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of said secretary to procure and lay before said council copies of all petitions, bills, resolves and reports concerning matters affecting said metropolitan Boston that are submitted to the General Court for consideration, and said council shall submit to the General Court or to committees thereof, from time to time, either orally by duly authorized representatives, or in writing, reports of such action as said council may take upon petitions, bills, resolves or reports, or other matters concerning said district together with the vote showing each municipality voting in the affirmative and in the negative upon such questions. All votes shall be taken by municipalities, and each municipality shall be entitled to one vote; provided, however, that in voting upon any proposed legislation affecting the metropolitan sewer, water or park districts only those municipalities which are included in the districts affected shall be entitled to vote upon it.

Section 4. Said council shall receive and consider all petitions and memorials relating to the affairs of metropolitan Boston that may be laid before it by citizens or commercial or other organizations, and take such action upon them as it deems advisable; shall transmit to the Legislature or any committee thereof, upon request, any information upon such metropolitan affairs as it has in its possession or can reasonably obtain; shall, upon request and authorization of the Legislature, inquire into any matters relating to metropolitan Boston and report back their findings thereon, and may, through its president, petition or memorialize the Legislature upon any such metropolitan affairs.

Section 5. The board of metropolitan park commissioners and the metropolitan water and sewerage board shall, when so requested by said council, appear before said council or committees thereof, and furnish such information as said council may require concerning the maintenance and operation of their several departments.

Section 6. The bureau of statistics shall compile and publish every fifth year, or oftener if the head of said bureau shall deem it advisable, the combined statistics of population, valuation, commerce, manufactures and all other accessible statistics whether from the national or the state census of said metropolitan Boston under the title of Statistics of Metropolitan Boston; and in all of the publications of the bureau in which the separate statistics of the cities and towns constituting metropolitan Boston appear, the totals of all such sta-

tistics shall also appear as the statistics of metropolitan Boston, provided, however

Many For and Against Interstate Commerce Decision

(Continued from Page One.)

commission expressed the opinion privately today that the railroads would appeal.

"I feel sure that they will appeal," he said, "but it will not do them any good. The commission did not reduce any rates. It simply declined to permit increases. It was the duty of the railroads to prove the increases justifiable and they failed to do so. The railroads may continue their rates under which they are now thriving. I am convinced the appeal will be futile."

The general impression of the commissioners was that the railroads and big business interests of Wall street might endeavor to make the effect of the decision seem as adverse to business as possible.

The commission, however, is in possession of figures and facts showing the condition of the railroads, their profits and their resources, their present strength and their possibilities and there is no feeling that any danger whatever to the railroads is involved in the decision.

The plain fact that the railroads failed to prove that they needed the increased rates is looked upon by the commission as final and undeniable proof that a continuation of their present tariffs will not work any hardship upon them. The commissioners believe that the railroads will prove even more successful the coming year, under existing tariffs, than they have been under the same tariffs in the last year.

WASHINGTON—Proposed advances in class freight rates in official classification territory, aggregating among all the railroads in the territory approximately \$27,000,000 a year, are disapproved by the interstate commerce commission in a decision handed down late Thursday.

The commission decides against the railroads in both the "eastern" and "western" cases.

In the case involving the increases by the railroads in western trunk line territory, the commission also declines to approve the proposed advances in commodity rates.

Government officials familiar with legal procedure said today that the legal obstacles which attorneys for the carriers can put in the way of the effectiveness of the decisions may delay them indefinitely. Alleged trusts, they said, have held up final action by the courts for six and seven years.

The carriers in both cases are required to cancel on or before March 10 their advanced tariffs and restore their old rates, which are the rates now in effect.

If this requirement be not complied with, the commission will issue a formal order suspending the proposed advances and putting into effect the existing rates for at least two years.

In the case of the railroad commission of Texas against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway and other carriers, known popularly as the southwestern rate case, the commission declines to disturb the commodity rates, or the first-class rates complained of. The defendants are ordered, however, to reduce the second-class rates, which were increased from \$1.21 to \$1.29, to \$1.25. On the remaining classes the defendants are required to restore the rates in effect before the increased rates were published.

The decision was a surprise to railroad officials and other experts who followed the proceedings. A majority of them believed the commission would grant some increase to the western lines if not to the eastern.

Commissioner Prouty, who wrote the opinion in the eastern cases, discusses whether the carriers are justified as present in demanding additional revenues. He concedes that the increase in the labor accounts of the roads during the last year has been from 5 to 8 per cent of their payrolls, aggregating for the 11 lines approximately \$35,000,000 a year.

The opinion holds, however, that the carriers have not, by showing that the increase in wages more than equal the increase in rates, made out the reasonableness of the proposed advance in the rates, because, it is indicated, "it appears that during the year ending June 30, 1910, the net earnings of these railroads aggregated \$51,000,000 more than during the year 1909."

In considering cost of operation, including wages, materials and all else that properly may be taken into account, the opinion holds that future prosperity may be expected.

It is held that "the cost of the upkeep of the plant and the return upon its value amounted to more than three-fourths of the rate that is charged for transportation. Railroad materials are found not to have increased, fuel has increased slightly and wages considerably. However, the last six months of the year 1910, in which the new wage schedules were in effect, show for the carriers the largest operating income they have ever enjoyed in any half year."

Commissioner Franklin K. Lane, in concluding his opinion on the eastern cases, which was adopted unanimously as the expression of the commission, says, in part:

"Our laws do not seek to establish dominion over private capital for any other purpose than to make sure against injustice being done the public, and thereby make such capital itself more secure."

"We are dealing here with a difficult problem, involving multitudinous facts and an infinite variety of modifying conditions, which make the establishment of principles and the framing of policies a matter of slow evolution."

"Congress has laid down a few rules.

Why the Interstate Commerce Commission Denies Increases

BRANDEIS OPINION IS THAT MANAGERS WILL ACCEPT ISSUE

(Continued from Page One.)

this decision to be a blessing in disguise. I do not believe for a moment that it will retard improvement.

It intimates that with more skillful management, greater tonnage might be handled without increasing the cost of service.

The commission predicts that by the end of the present fiscal year, on July 1, the earnings of the western roads will reach the high point of the previous year. If its optimistic forecasts are not confirmed, it will consider the question further.

In closing its opinion, the commission says that the railroads cannot look to it to negative or modify the expressed will of Congress.

These rules we are attempting to apply. It is not for us to say that we represent the government and may have a policy of our own which in any degree runs counter to the power granted to us or the duty imposed upon us.

The railroads may not look to the tribunal to negative or modify the expressed will of the Legislature. They have laid before us the facts and the law which would make for a justification of their course in the increasing of rates. To our minds, their justification has not been convincing."

In his preparation of the opinion in the western case, Commissioner Lane gives an optimistic review of the American railroad situation. In beginning, he shows that through the regulatory law and its enforcement "the railroads have been protected against one another, and as a result the revenues of the carriers have increased under regulation and their dividends and their surplus have increased as in no other period of our history."

"In the last 10 years the railroads of the United States have borrowed more than \$4,500,000,000, or twice the amount of the national debt at the close of the civil war," says the opinion. "This is an evidence of the faith the public has in these properties. The rate of dividends and the total amount of dividends have increased more rapidly than the additional mileage built."

Commissioner Lane points out that the western roads have increased their surplus more than 100 per cent in 10 years. In an elaborate discussion of the financial conditions of the various lines, he opinion holds that "the carriers do not need larger revenues for purposes of maintaining their credit or insuring them against temporary adversity."

The position is taken in the opinion that the reasonable rate as defined by the railroad men makes the traffic manager a statesman who controls the economic conditions of the country, "setting at naught our tariff laws and artificially creating markets and centers of industry."

Roads Prepare to Fight

NEW YORK—Representatives of the railroads, following their defeat at the hands of the interstate commerce commission Thursday, declared today they would fight the decision as long as there is a possibility of appeal.

Commissioner Prouty, who wrote the opinion in the eastern cases, discusses whether the carriers are justified as present in demanding additional revenues.

He concedes that the increase in the labor accounts of the roads during the last year has been from 5 to 8 per cent of their payrolls, aggregating for the 11 lines approximately \$35,000,000 a year.

The decision was a surprise to railroad officials and other experts who followed the proceedings. A majority of them believed the commission would grant some increase to the western lines if not to the eastern.

Commissioner Prouty, who wrote the opinion in the eastern cases, discusses whether the carriers are justified as present in demanding additional revenues.

He concedes that the increase in the labor accounts of the roads during the last year has been from 5 to 8 per cent of their payrolls, aggregating for the 11 lines approximately \$35,000,000 a year.

The decision was a surprise to railroad officials and other experts who followed the proceedings. A majority of them believed the commission would grant some increase to the western lines if not to the eastern.

Commissioner Prouty, who wrote the opinion in the eastern cases, discusses whether the carriers are justified as present in demanding additional revenues.

He concedes that the increase in the labor accounts of the roads during the last year has been from 5 to 8 per cent of their payrolls, aggregating for the 11 lines approximately \$35,000,000 a year.

The decision was a surprise to railroad officials and other experts who followed the proceedings. A majority of them believed the commission would grant some increase to the western lines if not to the eastern.

Commissioner Prouty, who wrote the opinion in the eastern cases, discusses whether the carriers are justified as present in demanding additional revenues.

He concedes that the increase in the labor accounts of the roads during the last year has been from 5 to 8 per cent of their payrolls, aggregating for the 11 lines approximately \$35,000,000 a year.

The decision was a surprise to railroad officials and other experts who followed the proceedings. A majority of them believed the commission would grant some increase to the western lines if not to the eastern.

Commissioner Prouty, who wrote the opinion in the eastern cases, discusses whether the carriers are justified as present in demanding additional revenues.

He concedes that the increase in the labor accounts of the roads during the last year has been from 5 to 8 per cent of their payrolls, aggregating for the 11 lines approximately \$35,000,000 a year.

The decision was a surprise to railroad officials and other experts who followed the proceedings. A majority of them believed the commission would grant some increase to the western lines if not to the eastern.

Commissioner Prouty, who wrote the opinion in the eastern cases, discusses whether the carriers are justified as present in demanding additional revenues.

He concedes that the increase in the labor accounts of the roads during the last year has been from 5 to 8 per cent of their payrolls, aggregating for the 11 lines approximately \$35,000,000 a year.

The decision was a surprise to railroad officials and other experts who followed the proceedings. A majority of them believed the commission would grant some increase to the western lines if not to the eastern.

Commissioner Prouty, who wrote the opinion in the eastern cases, discusses whether the carriers are justified as present in demanding additional revenues.

He concedes that the increase in the labor accounts of the roads during the last year has been from 5 to 8 per cent of their payrolls, aggregating for the 11 lines approximately \$35,000,000 a year.

The decision was a surprise to railroad officials and other experts who followed the proceedings. A majority of them believed the commission would grant some increase to the western lines if not to the eastern.

Commissioner Prouty, who wrote the opinion in the eastern cases, discusses whether the carriers are justified as present in demanding additional revenues.

He concedes that the increase in the labor accounts of the roads during the last year has been from 5 to 8 per cent of their payrolls, aggregating for the 11 lines approximately \$35,000,000 a year.

The decision was a surprise to railroad officials and other experts who followed the proceedings. A majority of them believed the commission would grant some increase to the western lines if not to the eastern.

Commissioner Prouty, who wrote the opinion in the eastern cases, discusses whether the carriers are justified as present in demanding additional revenues.

He concedes that the increase in the labor accounts of the roads during the last year has been from 5 to 8 per cent of their payrolls, aggregating for the 11 lines approximately \$35,000,000 a year.

The decision was a surprise to railroad officials and other experts who followed the proceedings. A majority of them believed the commission would grant some increase to the western lines if not to the eastern.

Commissioner Prouty, who wrote the opinion in the eastern cases, discusses whether the carriers are justified as present in demanding additional revenues.

He concedes that the increase in the labor accounts of the roads during the last year has been from 5 to 8 per cent of their payrolls, aggregating for the 11 lines approximately \$35,000,000 a year.

The decision was a surprise to railroad officials and other experts who followed the proceedings. A majority of them believed the commission would grant some increase to the western lines if not to the eastern.

Commissioner Prouty, who wrote the opinion in the eastern cases, discusses whether the carriers are justified as present in demanding additional revenues.

He concedes that the increase in the labor accounts of the roads during the last year has been from 5 to 8 per cent of their payrolls, aggregating for the 11 lines approximately \$35,000,000 a year.

The decision was a surprise to railroad officials and other experts who followed the proceedings. A majority of them believed the commission would grant some increase to the western lines if not to the eastern.

Commissioner Prouty, who wrote the opinion in the eastern cases, discusses whether the carriers are justified as present in demanding additional revenues.

He concedes that the increase in the labor accounts of the roads during the last year has been from 5 to 8 per cent of their payrolls, aggregating for the 11 lines approximately \$35,000,000 a year.

The decision was a surprise to railroad officials and other experts who followed the proceedings. A majority of them believed the commission would grant some increase to the western lines if not to the eastern.

Commissioner Prouty, who wrote the opinion in the eastern cases, discusses whether the carriers are justified as present in demanding additional revenues.

He concedes that the increase in the labor accounts of the roads during the last year has been from 5 to 8 per cent of their payrolls, aggregating for the 11 lines approximately \$35,000,000 a year.

The decision was a surprise to railroad officials and other experts who followed the proceedings. A majority of them believed the commission would grant some increase to the western lines if not to the eastern.

Commissioner Prouty, who wrote the opinion in the eastern cases, discusses whether the carriers are justified as present in demanding additional revenues.

He concedes that the increase in the labor accounts of the roads during the last year has been from 5 to 8 per cent of their payrolls, aggregating for the 11 lines approximately \$35,000,000 a year.

The decision was a surprise to railroad officials and other experts who followed the proceedings. A majority of them believed the commission would grant some increase to the western lines if not to the eastern.

Commissioner Prouty, who wrote the opinion in the eastern cases, discusses whether the carriers are justified as present in demanding additional revenues.

He concedes that the increase in the labor accounts of the roads during the last year has been from 5 to 8 per cent of their payrolls, aggregating for the 11 lines approximately \$35,000,000 a year.

The decision was a surprise to railroad officials and other experts who followed the proceedings. A majority of them believed the commission would grant some increase to the western lines if not to the eastern.

Commissioner Prouty, who wrote the opinion in the eastern cases, discusses whether the carriers are justified as present in demanding additional revenues.

He concedes that the increase in the labor accounts of the roads during the last year has been from 5 to 8 per cent of their payrolls, aggregating for the 11 lines approximately \$35,000,000 a year.

The decision was a surprise to railroad officials and other experts who followed the proceedings. A majority of them believed the commission would grant some increase to the western lines if not to the eastern.

Commissioner Prouty, who wrote the opinion in the eastern cases, discusses whether the carriers are justified as present in demanding additional revenues.

He concedes that the increase in the labor accounts of the roads during the last year has been from 5 to 8 per cent of their payrolls, aggregating for the 11 lines approximately \$35,000,000 a year.

The decision was a surprise to railroad officials and other experts who followed the proceedings. A majority of them believed the commission would grant some increase to the western lines if not to the eastern.

Commissioner Prouty, who wrote the opinion in the eastern cases, discusses whether the carriers are justified as present in demanding additional revenues.

He concedes that the increase in the labor accounts of the roads during the last year has been from 5 to 8 per cent of their payrolls, aggregating for the 11 lines approximately \$35,000,000 a year.

The decision was a surprise to railroad officials and other experts who followed the proceedings. A majority of them believed the commission would grant some increase to the western lines if not to the eastern.

Commissioner Prouty, who wrote the opinion in the eastern cases, discusses whether the carriers are justified as present in demanding additional revenues.

He concedes that the increase in the labor accounts of the roads during the last year has been from 5 to 8 per cent of their payrolls, aggregating for the 11 lines approximately \$35,000,000 a year.

The decision was a surprise to railroad officials and other experts who followed the proceedings. A majority of them believed the commission would grant some increase to the western lines if not to the eastern.

Commissioner Prouty, who wrote the opinion in the eastern cases, discusses whether the carriers are justified as present in demanding additional revenues.

He concedes that the increase in the labor accounts of the roads during the last year has been from 5 to 8 per cent of their payrolls, aggregating for the 11 lines approximately \$35,000,000 a year.

The decision was a surprise to railroad officials and other experts who followed the proceedings. A majority of them believed the commission would grant some increase to the western lines if not to the eastern.

Commissioner Prouty, who wrote the opinion in the eastern cases, discusses whether the carriers are justified as present in demanding additional revenues.

He concedes that the increase in the labor accounts of the roads during the last year has been from 5 to 8 per cent of their payrolls, aggregating for the 11 lines approximately \$35,000,000 a year.

The decision was a surprise to railroad officials and other experts who followed the proceedings. A majority of them believed the commission would grant some increase to the western lines if not to the eastern.

Commissioner Prouty, who wrote the opinion in the eastern cases, discusses whether the carriers are justified as present in demanding additional revenues.

He concedes that the increase in the labor accounts of the roads during the last year has been from 5 to 8 per cent of their payrolls, aggregating for the 11 lines approximately \$35,000,000 a year.

DIRECTORY OF

Manufacturing and Wholesale Firms

ADDING AND LISTING MACHINE

Louis C. Chase, 179 Summer St., Boston. Computer, Machine and Millionaire Calculating Machine.

ADDRESSING IMITATION TYPE-WRITER LETTERS AND HAND DISTRIBUTING

The Boston Mailing Co., 39 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

ADVERTISING AGENTS

Burkitt & John, 159 Old Colony Bldg., Chicago. Wood, Punam & Wood, 161 Devonshire St., Boston.

ARCHITECTS

Warren & Gerrish, 53 State St., Boston, Mass.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS

G. W. & F. Smith Iron Co., Gerard and Reading Sts., Boston, Mass.

BIBLE MFRS. (ILLUSTRATED)

Syndicate Publishing Co., 12-14 W. 32d St., New York, N. Y.

BOOKBINDERS

Edition and Miscellaneous Dudley & Hodge, 299 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Mrs. and Distributors of Specialties. Grand Rapids Shoe & Rubber Co., 28-30 So. Ionic St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

BRICK MANTELS

Philadelphia & Boston Face Brick Co., 165 Mill St., Dept. 44, Boston.

BUILDING CONTRACTORS

Whitcomb & Kavanaugh Co., 6 Beacon St., Boston.

CLOAKS, SUITS AND SKIRTS

Levett, Kaplan & Davis, 81-95 University Place, New York.

CLOCKS, HALL, TOWER, ETC.

Daniel Pratt's Son, 53 Franklin St., Boston.

COMMERICAL FURNITURE

W. B. Badger & Co., 188 Portland St., Boston.

CONFECTIONERY SPECIALTIES

Parity Confectionery Co., 179 Portland St., Boston.

CONTRACTORS' EQUIPMENT AND RAILROAD SUPPLIES

A. L. Derry & Co., 427 Connell Bldg., Scranton, Pa.

CONTRACTORS FOR ELECTRIC WIRING

Lord Electric Co., 112 Water St., Boston.

CORPORATION AND LEGAL ADVISERS TO MFRS.

William Donahue, 1 Liberty St., New York.

CORRESPONDENCE PAPERS

Eaton, Crane & Pike Co., Pittsfield, Mass.

DESIGNERS OF DIAMOND JEWELRY

Carl H. Skinner, 1 Milk St., Boston.

DICTIONARIES AND ENCYCLOPEDIA MANUFACTURERS

Syndicate Publishing Co., 12-14 W. 32d St., New York, N. Y.

DUSTLESS-DUSTERS

Howard Dustless-Duster Co., 104 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

DRAWING OFFICE STATIONERS

S. C. & P. Harding, Limited, London, Eng.; Alliance Works, Denmark Hill, Paris, France, 101 Rue de l'Amphithéâtre, St. Denis.

ELECTROTYPE

Dickinson Electrotype Foundry, 270 Congress St., Boston.

ELECTRIC HEATING DEVICES

Simplex Electric Heating Co., Cambridge, Mass.

ELECTRIC AND GAS LIGHTING FIXTURES

McKenney & Waterbury Co., 151 Franklin St., Boston.

FIRST TRAFFIC CLUB MEETING IN BOSTON AIDS GOOD FEELING

Fred B. Freeman, chief engineer of the Boston & Albany at South station left headquarters this morning for Albany to look over unfinished road improvements.

Bridge department of the southern division, Boston & Maine, is tearing down a three-track wooden bridge at Nashua Junction, preparatory to erecting a new work for a new iron bridge.

The large gasometer which the terminal division, Boston & Maine, is constructing in the East Cambridge shop yard will be ready for the painters in a few days, the iron work being practically complete.

The Boston & Albany Allston shops have finished overhauling the last of the simple mogul double ended engines which will be placed in service at once, replacing the grasshopper type, for general repairs.

The motive power department of the New Haven has placed in the Boston and Providence service for exercise trips a number of Pacific type grasshopper engines which have just been received from the Readville shops.

The car department of the Boston & Albany has added two new steel end jumbo baggage cars to the equipment of the paper train, which leaves South station at 4:20 a. m. This is the result of heavy out of town newspaper business.

James H. Hustis, assistant general manager of the Boston & Albany, and in private car 490, left South station on the Albany express at 1:25 o'clock this afternoon for Albany. On Saturday the 490, hauled by the compound engine Berkshire, as a special train, will leave Albany for Boston. During the trip proposed improvements will be talked over with Chief Engineer Freeman.

MOVEMENT ON FOOT TO UNITE PROVIDENCE BUSINESS SOCIETIES

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A committee of the Board of Trade is considering plans to unite all of the trade and business organizations in the city into one central association, with the hope that they may be able to purchase from the government the abandoned postoffice building in Weybosset street to be used as a trade headquarters. The government asks \$300,000 for the building.

The fruit and produce exchange became a branch organization of the Board of Trade recently. Col. George H. Webb, secretary of the board, favors a central organization made up of delegates from all the "units." A person joins the central body and is thereby eligible to be elected a member of any of the units.

REVISED WEYMOUTH BILL

WASHINGTON—Senator Lodge Thursday introduced a revised bill for reconstructing the bridge across the Weymouth back river. It carries an appropriation of \$50,000 or so much thereto as may be necessary and makes the money available when the Massachusetts Legislature has apportioned the necessary amount to be paid by the adjacent towns.

FIRE IN BROOKLINE HOUSE

Fire in the home of W. H. Daniels, 43 Harvard avenue, Brookline, caused by spontaneous combustion, did about \$50 damage today.

PIPE ORGAN BUILDERS

Coburn Organ Co., 220-224 Washburn Ave., Chicago, Ill.

SPORTING GOODS

Iver Johnson Sporting Goods Co., 135 Washington St., Boston.

STATIONERS

Hooper, Lewis & Co., 107 Federal St., Boston.

STEEL CASTINGS

George H. Smith Steel Casting Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

TABLE DELICACIES, PRESERVED PROVISIONS, ETC.

The Edmunds & Richelle Comestible Co., Ltd., Empress Works, 25a James St., Oxford St., London, Eng.

TELEPHONE SYSTEMS (PRIVATE)

S. H. Couch Co., 156 Purchase St., Boston.

TEMPERATURE REGULATION (AUTOMATIC)

Johnson Service Co., 12 Pearl St., Boston.

UNDERMUSLINS

V. S. Undermuslin Co., 154 Front St., Worcester, Mass.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

Delp & Perry, 3 Maiden Lane, New York, N. Y.

WOODEN BOXES & CORRUGATED PAPER PRODUCTS

George G. Page Box Co., 1-13 Hampshire St., Cambridge, Mass.

WALL PAPER

E. G. Higgins Co., 278 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

WOOL

F. N. Graves & Co., 254 Summer St., Boston.

WOOL COMMISSION

George W. Benedict, 228 Summer St., Boston.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE ADVOCATES GIVEN ANNUAL HEARING

Votes for "Women" advocates 1500 strong marched from Park square to the State House on Thursday evening to attend the annual hearing on the question of admitting the women of this state to an equal franchise with the men.

Banners, flags, torches and red fire marked the progress of the march. The parade was composed of a drum corps, American women, Finns, Letts, members of the Harvard Socialist Club, the Massachusetts Men's League for Women Suffrage and labor women. No essentially new arguments for the cause were uncovered. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was among the speakers.

The question is before the Legislature in the form of two bills, each providing for a constitutional amendment giving the full suffrage to women. One of the bills is presented by the state branch of the American Federation of Labor, the other by the Socialist party of the state.

John Weaver Sherman, socialist and member of the A. F. of L., conducted the suffragist side of the question in behalf of both the petitioning organizations. The antisuffragist cause was in charge of Charles R. Saunders, supported by Mrs. J. B. Millet, Prof. William T. Sedgwick of M. I. T., Mrs. A. J. George and Martha Moore Avery.

Senator Brown of Medford was chairman of the committee giving the hearing.

GOOD CHEER CAMP TO HOLD REUNION

Girls of Boston and vicinity who have enjoyed a vacation at "Good Cheer camp," Wilmington under the auspices of the Massachusetts division of the International Sunshine Society will hold a reunion next Saturday afternoon at Powers hall, Maplewood square, Malden.

The camp is maintained for the benefit of deserving girls who would not have an opportunity otherwise to enjoy a vacation in the country. The girls pay a small fee and the rest of the expenses is met by contribution. Subscriptions for the Massachusetts work are received at 29 Temple place, the state headquarters.

IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HARBOR

He stated he had received from the navy department an offer at a "fabulous" price. He had expressed his willingness to sell at the figure named.

WASHINGTON—It has been decided by the navy department that Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, aid for inspections, who will take command of a division of the fleet, will be assigned to the second division.

PHILADELPHIA—The Burrows and the Warrington, now at the Philadelphia navy yard, when ready for sea will proceed to Newport, R. I., for their torpedo equipment and thence to Hampton Roads, at which later place they will be based for several weeks for steaming tests and shaking down.

ENGINEERS AND AGENTS

J. B. Robson, 11 Queen Victoria St., E. C., London, Eng.

ENGRAVING (STEEL AND COPPER PLATE)

McKenna Engraving Co., 155 Franklin St., Boston.

ENGRAVED CALLING CARDS AND WEDDING INVITATIONS

The Hall Book & Stationery Co., Inc., 914 East Main St., Richmond, Va.

FERTILIZERS

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, Richmond, Va.

FINE FISHING TACKLE (Wholesale Only)

H. A. Whittemore & Co., 89 Pearl St., Boston.

FIRE ESCAPES

J. T. Cowles Co., 223 N. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.

FLOOR POLISH

Butcher Polish Co., 356 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

FURNACES AND COMBINATION HEATERS

Trask Culin Furnace Co., 44 Sudbury St., Boston.

GROCERS (WROLESALE)

Sims Peirce & Co., Ltd., 59 Commercial St., Boston; Fitchburg, Mass.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Sylvester Brothers Co., Seattle, Wash.

HARDWARE SPECIALTY MFRS.

P. C. W. Mfg. Co., 1 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

HARDWARE, TOOLS & CUTLERY

H. W. Taylor & Co., Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

GRANITE AND MARBLE POLISHERS' SUPPLIES

Harrison Supply Co., 5-7 Dorchester Ave., Extension, Boston.

GROcers (WROLESALE)

Silas Peirce & Co., Ltd., 59 Commercial St., Boston; Fitchburg, Mass.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Sylvester Brothers Co., Seattle, Wash.

HOTEL EQUIPMENT

The General Fireproofing Co., 161 Devonshire St., Boston.

HOTEL EQUIPMENT

The General Fireproofing Co., 161 Devonshire St., Boston.

HOTEL EQUIPMENT

The General Fireproofing Co., 161 Devonshire St., Boston.

HOTEL EQUIPMENT

The General Fireproofing Co., 161 Devonshire St., Boston.

HOTEL EQUIPMENT

The General Fireproofing Co., 161 Devonshire St., Boston.

HOTEL EQUIPMENT

The General Fireproofing Co., 161 Devonshire St., Boston.

HOTEL EQUIPMENT

The General Fireproofing Co., 161 Devonshire St., Boston.

HOTEL EQUIPMENT

The General Fireproofing Co., 161 Devonshire St., Boston.

HOTEL EQUIPMENT

The General Fireproofing Co., 161 Devonshire St., Boston.

HOTEL EQUIPMENT

The General Fireproofing Co., 161 Devonshire St., Boston.

HOTEL EQUIPMENT

The General Fireproofing Co., 161 Devonshire St., Boston.

HOTEL EQUIPMENT

The General Fireproofing Co., 161 Devonshire St., Boston.

HOTEL EQUIPMENT

The General Fireproofing Co., 161 Devonshire St., Boston.

HOTEL EQUIPMENT

The General Fireproofing Co., 161 Devonshire St., Boston.

*****RATES*****

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines

*****TELEPHONE*****

Your advertisement to 4880 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising

Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

REAL ESTATE

Wanted to Buy in BROOKLINE

A house of 8 to 10 rooms, with steam or hot water heat, gas and electric light. Address L. 365, Monitor Office.

FOR SALE

TWO-STORY BRICK FACTORY BUILDING, including power and heating equipment, located on the corner of Chicago Northwestern Railway. Owners have moved into larger quarters and will sell at very low figure. Address BADGER STATE SHOE CO., Monitor Office.

FOR SALE

Military business for sale; well established; good location; rent moderate. F. DOUGLASS, 101 West 74th st., New York City.

LUMBERMEN EXPECT TO REVISE RULES AT SOUTHERN MEETING

Changes in Standards of 1905 Contemplated by United Action of Associations at Washington.

OUTLOOK PROMISING

WASHINGTON—Following the annual meeting of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers Association, which is expected to bring many delegates here March 1 and 2, a conference of representatives of several important lumbermen's organizations in the East and South is proposed for March 3, to consider revision of the 1905 rules relating to standards of measurement, grades and qualities which the members at present observe.

The associations interested in this procedure, having participated in the making of the 1905 rules, are the Georgia-Florida Saw Mill Association, South Carolina Lumber Association, New York Lumber Trade Association and Yellow Pine Exchange of New York city, Lumberman's Exchange of Philadelphia and Lumber Exchange of Baltimore.

As provided by resolution at a meeting held in Ocala, Fla., Jan. 9, a committee of 15 was appointed from the Georgia-Florida Saw Mill Association to represent the association at this conference. President H. H. Tift is chairman and the following committee was named: D. W. McArthur, George L. Drew, J. W. Oglesby, E. P. Rentz, R. H. Knox, F. E. Waymer, G. E. Melton, J. L. Phillips, M. V. Gress, H. M. Graham, A. G. Cummer, R. H. Paul, J. B. Conrad, William B. Stillwell and C. F. Smith.

Not only is there much interest in the coming gathering, but that there is a more optimistic feeling on the part of manufacturers of yellow pine lumber and an increased and lively interest in association work was evidenced by the large attendance at the February meeting of the Georgia-Florida association held in the convention hall of the Seminole hotel at Jacksonville, Fla. Reports from manufacturers present showed stronger market conditions from their standpoint.

The agricultural development in south Georgia and Florida during the past 12 months has been so great as to cause a scarcity of labor even in the sawmill industry, despite the fact that many mills have shut down and several others have been running on short time.

MANY WHISTLER WORKS INCLUDED IN DUTCHER SALE

NEW YORK—The collection of etchings and dry prints of Judson S. Dutcher of Ellenville, N. Y., which was sold last week, realized \$18,950. Mr. Dutcher's collection has long been known as one containing many prints of rarity.

Among those sold were a number by James A. McNeill Whistler, the most notable of which were: The Kitchen, second state, brilliant impression in brown ink on white china paper, proof signed, one of the French set, \$400; La Vieille aux Louques, second state, fine early impression, on yellow china paper, another of the French set, \$120; The Kitchen, first state, \$350; Bibi Valentini, second state, on thin Japanese paper, proof signed \$125; The Music Room, first state, proof signed, \$115; Greenwich Twicker, undescribed, trial proof, signed twice by Whistler, \$150; The Limeburner, first state, on china paper, \$130; The Model Resting, fourth of six states, signed proof, \$300; Fannie Leyland, fourth of six states, proof signed, \$600; Elinor Leyland, fourth state of seven, proof signed, \$25.

There were two specimens of Price's Candle Factory, the undescribed first state, which sold for \$210 and another undescribed state which brought \$200.

PROF. F. C. SEARS THE LECTURER. New England orcharding was taken up at the Twentieth Century Club rooms late Thursday under the auspices of the Warelands dairy school. Prof. F. C. Sears of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, an expert on pomology, gave the third in the series of 12 Thursday afternoon lectures for men and women who own farms

REAL ESTATE—NEW YORK

Auburndale Park

LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—"An investment opportunity of merit." Lots range in price from \$120 to \$475. Terms as low as \$10 down and \$10 monthly. Special discounts for early payment. Beautifully illustrated booklet and information sent free.

AUBURNDALE PARK OFFICE, 480 Fifth ave., suite 600, New York City, or 147 Genesee st., Auburn, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE—MICHIGAN

FOR SALE—32½ acres Berrien Co., Mich., fruit and farm land; near St. Joe river; improved with 1-room house, 2 barns, one 2-room cottage, 2 wells, 2 smoke houses, etc. 1000 ft. from main carriage, harness, sundry farm implements. Trolley from Benton Harbor, Mich. MRS. TAFT, 210 Prairie ave., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE—OKLAHOMA

FARM An 800-acre stock farm for sale, 15 miles from Tulsa, Okla.; well improved with 15 acres of bearing fruit. For any information address I. R. GODFREY, 515 E. Cherokee st., Tulsa, Okla.

SUMMER PROPERTY

FOR SALE—Beautifully located nine-room cottage, furnished, on Narragansett Bay; two lots, 60 by 140; on winter front, with fruit trees, shade trees. Price \$350 cash. Apply to JOHN D. SAWYER, 125 E. Pawtucket, R. I.

STORES AND OFFICES

FOR RENT—Irving Park—Store 14x65 feet; \$16; near Northwestern depot; good neighborhood for business. Apply 402 N. 42d ave., Chicago.

RESTAURANTS

South Station Restaurant ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know a good place to eat; arriving or departing from the South Station, Boston, you will find quiet service and good food in the restaurant and lounge room accommodations for 500 people; all modern conveniences. J. G. COOPER & CO., Proprietors.

PRINTERS AND ENGRAVERS

OFFICE SUPPLIES AT THE RIGHT PRICES

PRINTERS AND ENGRAVERS

STATIONERS

COLLINS & GOODMAN CO.

174 EAST MADISON ST., CHICAGO.

Phone Main 5298.

WILLIAM J. GOODMAN, Secy.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

VOSE

PIANO ROOMS

We have placed on sale 25 Upright and Square Pianos. Some of these are discontinued models, some new, some second-hand—the latter being undergoing reconstruction in our factory. An examination will prove it will not be easy to duplicate the values. That you may form an idea of the executive opportunity, we will show a few of the pianos; all the others are as originally desirable.

Originally Now

VOSE upright.....\$425 \$290

VOSE upright.....\$415 \$285

VOSE upright.....\$400 \$275

VOSE upright.....\$360 \$275

VOSE upright.....\$340 \$265

VOSE upright.....\$315 \$245

VOSE upright.....\$165 \$140

VOSE upright.....\$140 \$125

VOSE upright.....\$125 \$105

VOSE upright.....\$100 \$85

Your choice of five square pianos.....\$100

There are values in this lot for everyone. Each piano carries the usual VOSE guarantee.

Easy terms.

ARANAN ROUGE CHAMOIS

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

ARANAN ROUGE CHAMOIS

Brightens your home, restores the original lustre to silver, glass and jewelry like new. Especially prepared chamois skin—the wonderful polishing cloth used by jewelers. Ready for use. Keeps soft as velvet. Won't scratch fine ware. Handy for office, stable or garage. 13½x20½ inches, 50c, postpaid. Agents wanted.

ARANAN MANUFACTURING CO.

112 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

NO-SMEL FRYING PAN ATTACHMENT

Made of aluminum. Instantly applied to any sheet metal frying pan which has no cover, carries all from onions, etc., into stove up chimney. Lasts indefinitely. Use is proof. Try it. Guaranteed. Money back if not satisfied. Postage paid. Selling like hot cakes. Agents wanted. ARANAN MANUFACTURING CO., 112 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.

CARE & MOORE

Painters and Decorators, 2310 Indiana Ave., Chicago. Tel. Calumet 727.

LAWYERS

CHARLES G. BALDWIN, Attorney and Counselor at Law, 204-205 Piper Building, Baltimore.

WILLIAM C. MAXINE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

ELIJAH C. WOOD, Attorney and Counselor, 216 La Salle St., Chicago.

EDWIN M. WOOD, Attorney and Counselor, 107 Dearborn St., Chicago.

S. D. MONTGOMERY, Attorney and Counselor at Law, 317 Shepard Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

DENTISTRY

DR. C. FRANKLIN HART, 1006 Masonic Temple, Phone Central 5890, CHICAGO.

A. L. VAN ARSDALL, D. D. S., 509 COMMERCE BUILDING, Both Phones, M. 5963, KANSAS CITY.

A DENTIST in any city will be benefited by having his professional card appear in this column. Ten cents per line per insertion.

ROOMS

BLACKWOOD ST., 7, suite 1—Two rooms with alcove, steam heat and continuous hot water; furnished or unfurnished.

COMMONWEALTH HOTEL, INC. BEACON HILL—Rooms with hot water, shower baths, \$5 to \$8 per week; rooms, private, \$10 to \$12; transient, \$1 per day; temperance hotel.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

BEAVER'S, well lighted back parlor to rear, running water; large closets; suitable for dentist or artist. MRS. TURNER, 163 East 36th st.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

BEAVER'S, well lighted back parlor to rear, running water; large closets; suitable for dentist or artist. MRS. TURNER, 163 East 36th st.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

BEAVER'S, well lighted back parlor to rear, running water; large closets; suitable for dentist or artist. MRS. TURNER, 163 East 36th st.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

BEAVER'S, well lighted back parlor to rear, running water; large closets; suitable for dentist or artist. MRS. TURNER, 163 East 36th st.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

BEAVER'S, well lighted back parlor to rear, running water; large closets; suitable for dentist or artist. MRS. TURNER, 163 East 36th st.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

BEAVER'S, well lighted back parlor to rear, running water; large closets; suitable for dentist or artist. MRS. TURNER, 163 East 36th st.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

BEAVER'S, well lighted back parlor to rear, running water; large closets; suitable for dentist or artist. MRS. TURNER, 163 East 36th st.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

BEAVER'S, well lighted back parlor to rear, running water; large closets; suitable for dentist or artist. MRS. TURNER, 163 East 36th st.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

BEAVER'S, well lighted back parlor to rear, running water; large closets; suitable for dentist or artist. MRS. TURNER, 163 East 36th st.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

BEAVER'S, well lighted back parlor to rear, running water; large closets; suitable for dentist or artist. MRS. TURNER, 163 East 36th st.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

BEAVER'S, well lighted back parlor to rear, running water; large closets; suitable for dentist or artist. MRS. TURNER, 163 East 36th st.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

BEAVER'S, well lighted back parlor to rear, running water; large closets; suitable for dentist or artist. MRS. TURNER, 163 East 36th st.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

BEAVER'S, well lighted back parlor to rear, running water; large closets; suitable for dentist or artist. MRS. TURNER, 163 East 36th st.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

BEAVER'S, well lighted back parlor to rear, running water; large closets; suitable for dentist or artist. MRS. TURNER, 163 East 36th st.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

BEAVER'S, well lighted back parlor to rear, running water; large closets; suitable for dentist or artist. MRS. TURNER, 163 East 36th st.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

BEAVER'S, well lighted back parlor to rear, running water; large closets; suitable for dentist or artist. MRS. TURNER, 163 East 36th st.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

BEAVER'S, well lighted back parlor to rear, running water; large closets; suitable for dentist or artist. MRS. TURNER, 163 East 36th st.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

BEAVER'S, well lighted back parlor to rear, running water; large closets; suitable for dentist or artist. MRS. TURNER, 163 East 36th st.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

BEAVER'S, well lighted back parlor to rear, running water; large closets; suitable for dentist or artist. MRS. TURNER, 163 East 36th st.

ROOMS—NEW YORK</

Latest Market Reports

Produce Quotations

Shipping

SHIPPING NEWS

Approximately 40,000 tons of coal reached port today on the fleet of ships which were driven to anchor under lee of Chatham by the storm of Thursday. Several schooners are also making port today.

A revenue cutter and wrecking steamer searching for a wreck sighted by one of the Cuban liners at New York, were passed by the steamer Nacochee, Captain Munson, which arrived here today from Savannah with a cargo of naval stores, fruit, cotton, etc.

A suction dredge to be used by the Selago Improvement Company on the Songa river will be built at South Portland, by the Portland Shipbuilding Company. It is to be 75 feet long, 21 feet wide, and 6 feet deep and will be fitted with a 35 horsepower propelling engine. The dredge will be transported to the lake and put together there.

Bringing 10,000 bags of sugar from Macao, San Domingo, the Norwegian steamer Nanna, Captain A. Naro, reached port today and berthed beside the Leyland liner Bohemian, at B. & A. docks, East Boston, to transfer her cargo to that vessel for Liverpool. Longshoremen will work day and night to avoid delaying the Bohemian, which will probably sail Sunday morning. The Nanna is two days late, Captain Naro reporting severe conditions at sea.

With only 70,000 pounds of fish in T wharf today presented a quiet appearance. The arrivals were: Squanto 62,000 pounds, Aspinet 4500 and Isabel 4000.

Prices were higher at T wharf today, dealers paying per hundredweight, for steak cod \$7.50@8.25, market cod \$4.25@5.25, and haddock \$2.75@3.75.

Besides her catch of 62,000 pounds of groundfish, the schooner Squanto brought in 500 pounds of hiblit.

Fish statistics issued today show that during the week ending Thursday night, 1,428,300 pounds of groundfish was brought to T wharf by 72 arrivals, while for the corresponding week last year 87 vessels brought in 2,290,400 pounds.

Tied up at pier 43, Hoosac docks, Charlestown, the White Star liner Zealand, Captain Mathias, is discharging a large general cargo today, having arrived late Thursday afternoon, one day behind schedule. She brought 10 saloon, 104 second and 198 steerage passengers from Liverpool and Queenstown, and reported severe conditions at sea.

A total of 19 cabin and 25 steerage passengers sailed on the Allan liner Ionia, Captain Eastaway, for Glasgow late Thursday. She also carried out a large cargo.

PORT OF BOSTON.

Arrived.
Str Nanna (Nor), Naero, Macoris Feb 13, sugar in bond for Liverpool, Vsl to United Fruit Co.

Str H M Whitney, Crowell, N. Y. mds to Albert Smith.

Str Nacochee, Munson, Savannah, mds and passengers to L. Wildes.

Str Ontario, Balt. Newport News and Norfolk, mds and passengers to C. H. Maynard.

Str Persian, Thacher, Phila, mds and passengers to C. H. Maynard.

Str Belfast, Curtis, Winterport, Me.

Str Bay State, Linscott, Portland, Me.

Str City of Gloucester, Godfrey, Gloucester, Mass.

Tug Georges Creek, Nachan, Balt, tow 9, 10 and 20.

Tug Western, Leman, Guttenberg, tow 9, 10 and 20. Western Belle, Sidney and Smyrna.

Tug H A Mathis, Ross, Manchester, Mass.

Str Everett, Abbott, Newport News, 7229 tons coal for N. E. Coal & Coke Co.

Str J H Devereux, Keene, Balt, 2418 tons coal for Metrop Coal Co.

Tug Boxer, Law, Phila, tow 9, 10 and 20. Portland and Lewis H St John.

Tug International, McGoldrick, Phila, tow 9, 10 and 20. Hill and Silver Brook.

Tug Conestoga, Olsen, Phila, tow 9, 10 and 20. Ephrata and Suffolk.

Tug Tacony, Wallace, South Amboy, tow 9, 10 and 20. Radnor, Nanticoke and Wayne.

Sailed.

Str City of Everett, N. Y., tow 9, 10 and 20. Nellie, Lynn, tow 9, 10 and 20. Sandwich; Henry Preston, Jr. tow 9, 10 and 20. Robert Pettit, eastern port; stra Lancaster (Br), London; Narquett (Br), Autwerp via Phila; Boston (Br), Yarmouth, N. S.; Gloucester, Norfolk, Newport News and Balt; James S. Whitney, N. Y.

Tug Chas Mann, tow 9, 10 and 20. Salem.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS.

NEW YORK—Arrd, str Saint Hugo, Buenos Aires; schs Wm Bisbee, Norton, West Point; Wm T. Donnell, Strout, Chehaw, S. C.; Chas W. Alcott, Cranmer, Nortolk.

MARINE NOTES.

LONDON—Str Tockwith (Br), Holmes, from Philadelphia, Dec. 25, for Port Said, is ashore at Jaffa. With favorable weather there are good prospects for saving the cargo.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

SAVANNAH, Feb 22—Arrd str City of Memphis, Boston.

LONDON, Feb 22—Arrd str Cambrian, Boston.

DIAMOND MATCH TOTAL PROFITS ARE INCREASED

Operations of the Company Exceed Expectations and Prospects for Current Year Are Favorable.

SUBSTANTIAL BASIS

NEW YORK—Earnings of Diamond Match Company for year ended Dec. 31, 1910, exceeded expectations and showed an increase over preceding year. Total profits from all sources were \$2,221,668, compared with \$2,196,877 in 1909, while net earnings available for dividends in 1910 were \$1,850,482, or 11.56 per cent, on the \$16,000,000 capital stock, against \$1,767,646, or 11.04 per cent, in 1909. Net earnings for 1909 is included \$17,864, from the sale of Bryant & May preferred stock.

Gross earnings, net earnings, per cent available for dividends and per cent paid for the past six years follow:

Total	Net	% avail.	% paid.
1909.....	2,196,877	\$1,850,482	11.04
1908.....	2,270,911	1,894,724	11.8
1907.....	2,610,820	2,296,076	14.35
1906.....	2,270,911	1,894,724	12.46
1905.....	1,772,280	1,390,000	10

Profit and loss account shows \$371,185 written off for repairs, renewals and depreciation, or \$106,000 less than in 1909, while appropriation for reserve was only half that of previous year, or \$15,000. Dividends the past year were at 6 per cent, amounting to \$960,000, while in 1909, at 8 per cent, called for a disbursement of \$1,280,000. After renewals, depreciation and reserve and dividends paid, there was left a balance of \$740,482, making a total surplus of \$1,606,000. From this surplus was written off \$1,000,000 against patents, leaving present profit and loss surplus \$866,069.

The writing off of this \$1,000,000 is in line with the management's conservative policy in endeavoring to place the company's affairs on a more substantial basis.

President Stettinius says conditions are satisfactory and prospects for the current year good. Factories are working full.

FRUIT TREES IN BLOOM.

TREZEVANT, Tenn.—Peach and plum trees are in full blossom in this section. This is the earliest on record.

DIVIDENDS

The Chicago Milwaukee and Puget Sound Railway Company declared an initial dividend of 2 per cent.

The Utah Copper Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share, payable March 31.

The Nevada Consolidated Copper Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 37½ cents a share, payable March 31.

Canadian Car & Foundry Company has declared quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 25.

The Underwood Typewriter Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock payable April 1 to holders of record March 20.

Goldfield Consolidated has declared regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents per share and usual extra dividend of 20 cents per share, payable April 30 to holders of record March 31. January, profits were over \$800,000.

Canadian Car & Foundry Company has declared quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 25.

The Underwood Typewriter Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock payable April 1 to holders of record March 31.

Goldfield Consolidated has declared regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents per share and usual extra dividend of 20 cents per share, payable April 30 to holders of record March 31. January, profits were over \$800,000.

Canadian Car & Foundry Company has declared quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 25.

The Underwood Typewriter Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock payable April 1 to holders of record March 31.

Goldfield Consolidated has declared regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents per share and usual extra dividend of 20 cents per share, payable April 30 to holders of record March 31. January, profits were over \$800,000.

Canadian Car & Foundry Company has declared quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 25.

The Underwood Typewriter Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock payable April 1 to holders of record March 31.

Goldfield Consolidated has declared regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents per share and usual extra dividend of 20 cents per share, payable April 30 to holders of record March 31. January, profits were over \$800,000.

Canadian Car & Foundry Company has declared quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 25.

The Underwood Typewriter Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock payable April 1 to holders of record March 31.

Goldfield Consolidated has declared regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents per share and usual extra dividend of 20 cents per share, payable April 30 to holders of record March 31. January, profits were over \$800,000.

Canadian Car & Foundry Company has declared quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 25.

The Underwood Typewriter Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock payable April 1 to holders of record March 31.

Goldfield Consolidated has declared regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents per share and usual extra dividend of 20 cents per share, payable April 30 to holders of record March 31. January, profits were over \$800,000.

Canadian Car & Foundry Company has declared quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 25.

The Underwood Typewriter Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock payable April 1 to holders of record March 31.

Goldfield Consolidated has declared regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents per share and usual extra dividend of 20 cents per share, payable April 30 to holders of record March 31. January, profits were over \$800,000.

Canadian Car & Foundry Company has declared quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 25.

The Underwood Typewriter Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock payable April 1 to holders of record March 31.

AN ORDER FOR EIGHTY MILES OF STEEL PIPE

An Independent Manufacturer Obtains Largest Business That Has Been Placed in Several Months.

PITTSBURG—The Tri-Country Natural Gas Company has placed an order for about 80 miles of steel pipe ranging in size from 2 to 16 inches. The pipe will be used in laying new gas lines in the northern part of this state. The order was given to an independent manufacturer, and is the largest contract for pipe that has been awarded in some months.

As a result of the increased buying of pipe during the past few weeks, pipe mill operations have been increased materially, and other plants will be started shortly.

It is expected that a meeting of wire manufacturers will be held this week, following which a new card, marking up prices for wire products, probably will be issued. Specifications against contracts continue to run very heavy.

Higher prices are being quoted on mica bar, and it is doubtful whether \$30, Pittsburg, could be shaded on the best grades of this material.

The Illinois Steel Company has received specifications from the Lake Shore western lines, for 15,000 kegs of spikes, 5000 kegs of track bolts and 750 tons of angle bars. The same lines have placed with an independent interest an order for 6500 kegs of spikes.

The Nickel Plate is in the market for 5000 tons of steel rails, and orders for 10,000 tons are pending for Manila railroads. The Buenos Aires & Pacific Railroad Company has closed for 15,000 tons of rails with mills in this country. The Pennsylvania Railroad is in the market for 2000 tons of structural material for dock construction. The Bessemer & Lake Erie has placed an order with the American Locomotive Company for 30 consolidation freight locomotives, and the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville has ordered from the same company 10 freight and passenger locomotives.

The leading interests and several independents have withdrawn all quotations on open-hearth sheet bars. The crude steel market as a whole is much firmer than for several months. Several mills have withdrawn from the open-hearth steel bar market, but scattered sales have been made by some mills at \$24, Pittsburg. Practically all of the serviceable open-hearth steel mills in the Pittsburgh district are operating to full capacity.

The demand for old material in Pittsburgh has increased to a large extent during the past two weeks. It is estimated that the sales of heavy melting steel in the district during the past week will aggregate 40,000 tons. As a result, the market on heavy melting scrap is very firm at \$14.50 to \$15, an advance of \$1.50 a ton since January. Raft rails and old car wheels are each 25 cents a ton higher and stove plate has been advanced 50 cents. A heavy demand for scrap is reported.

The following tabulation of the new reciprocal agreement:

Jan. 17, Jan. 12, Decline.

Winnipeg May 94½ 99½ 5½

Chic o May 90½ 101½ 10½

Spread 9½ 2½ 5½

Minneapolis May 97½ 108½ 11½

Spread 2½ 2½ 8½

*Premium Winnipeg.

Increase.

Income after repairs, maintenance and fixed charges, subsidiary companies \$4,963,177 \$1,373,802

Other receipts 980,050 664,217

Total income \$5,910,236 \$2,038,020

Balance 1,729,229 \$1,915,041

Deduct sink. funds on bonds and exhaust of minerals 432,378 25,461

Depreciation and accruing renewals 1,254,324 134,583

Total appropriations 1,081,902

News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

GERMAN AERONAUT PROPOSES TO CROSS SAHARA IN AIRSHIP

Dr. Siegert Would Make Trip for Purpose of Exploration—Argentina to Reorganize Postal Service—Reichstag Continues to Debate Army Estimates.

(Special to The Monitor.)
BERLIN.—The long-discussed scheme of crossing the Sahara by airship has cropped up again. Dr. Siegert, the well-known German aeronaut, seriously proposes constructing a dirigible for this purpose. The doctor will make the trip for purposes of investigation and be on the lookout for buried cities and other legendary treasures. The idea is attracting many adventurously inclined persons so that Dr. Siegert would have no lack of company in his explorations.

BERLIN.—The postal arrangements of the Argentine Republic are shortly to be entirely reorganized and moulded on German lines, the German post being considered by the Argentine authorities to be the best in Europe. Dr. Gomez, the minister of the interior, has commissioned the ambassador of the republic in Berlin to make arrangements with the postmaster-general for the sending of some half dozen German clerks of experience and standing to Buenos Aires. In addition to this, a representative of the Argentine government recently arrived at Berlin for the purchase of a number of carts and cycles for mail transport, stamping and other machinery used in the German post-offices. The government has also made a request for more German officers to give military instruction in Argentina, one of whom is to be the director of the cadet school, and to make the republic still more German, art has not been omitted, for Professor Eberlein and other Berlin sculptors of note have received commissions from the government for several imposing groups of marble statuary for the capital.

BERLIN.—The eminent theologian, Professor Harnack, who has just returned from a visit to London, undertaken with a brother savant with a view to promot-

ing the good relations between the two countries, has declared himself highly gratified with the result. He and President Spieker, the other delegate, were particularly impressed by the earnest spirit manifested in the cause of peace by the manifold sects that were represented at the mass meeting called, at which 6000 persons were present. The Archbishop of Canterbury is at the head of the newly-formed peace committee.

The kindness with which the German savants were received by King George impressed them greatly, and more especially his majesty's words that he intended to follow in his father's footsteps, supporting and offering his sympathy to every effort in the cause of peace. Professor Harnack, not speaking English fluently, asked the King to permit him to speak in German, permission being at once and most willingly accorded.

BERLIN.—In the Reichstag the budget commission is continuing the debate on the army estimates. The average sum, it was stated in the general debate, that would be annually demanded until 1917 was an increase of 28,000,000 marks, which some considered would be covered by the new taxes. Herr Erzberger did not share this view, and declared the urgent need of economy and caution in the budget, any more taxes being out of the question.

The secretary of the exchequer admitted that certain financial difficulties would be unavoidable during the next few years. The minister of war declared the military authorities would do anything possible to keep within the prescribed limits. Secretary of State Wermuth stated that the imperial post would in all probability show a gratifying surplus in 1912, although, what with the naval and military expenditure and other extra expenses, things would be without doubt "tight" again.

BERLIN.—The eminent theologian, Professor Harnack, who has just returned from a visit to London, undertaken with a brother savant with a view to promot-

EXCAVATIONS SOON TO BEGIN FOR WALLS AT MIRAFLORES LOCK

MIRAFLORES, C. Z.—Operations have progressed so far in the lower or south lock here that it will be possible to begin with steam shovels to excavate for the side walls as soon as tracks can be laid for the shovels. Shovels are at work now, one making a cut down the east bank for an incline construction track and another digging in the pit for a second track. By the time the excavation for the side walls is finished the berm cranes will be ready to begin concrete construction, and the dismantling of berm crane "G" at Pedro Miguel has released two cantilever arms which, added to the two berm cranes in service here, in addition to installation of the mixing machinery, will equip them for effective work.

The hydraulic giants and dredge pumps working here in the lower lock have accomplished an excavation approximating the length and breadth of the lock in size, and to a depth of 15 feet below mean tide.

There are 35 feet remaining to be excavated before the floor of the lock is reached, and this is equivalent to the removal of about 350,000 cubic yards. This entire mass of material will be removed by steam shovels. The method employed in building the Pedro Miguel locks and the upper lock here, namely, that of laying the floor and culvert section before beginning on the wall building, will be reversed in order to expedite work.

The hydraulic work in the lower lock has been practically completed, the last stage being washing down the dike of earth which separates it from the upper lock. Rock has been encountered at the present depth of the pit, and this, together with numerous beds of coarse gravel, mixed with blue clay, which was heaped up during the process of sluicing, will constitute the balance of material to be excavated.

TIMOTHY HEALY WINS IN COURT

DUBLIN.—The election contest in the North division of Louth was disposed of on Thursday by the court at Dundalk, which declared the election void and awarded Timothy Healy costs in his prosecution of charges of corrupt and illegal practices.

The charge of general intimidation was found not to have been established and on this point each party was condemned to pay his own costs.

The action was brought by Mr. Healy, who was ousted from the seat which he had held for 18 years, by Richard Hazelton, a Redmondite. A new election will be necessary.

MINISTER EGAN COMING. COPENHAGEN.—American Minister Egan, Mrs. Egan and Miss Egan sailed on Thursday on the steamer Oscar II, for a holiday in the United States.

AUSTRIAN WOMEN MAY BE GRANTED GREATER LIBERTY

Parliamentary Committee Reports in Favor of Abolishing Restrictions on Joining Political Organizations.

IS GREAT STEP IN WORLD'S PROGRESS

(Special to The Monitor.)

VIENNA.—A petition has been presented to the chamber of deputies by the General Association of Austrian Women for the abolition of certain restrictions contained in the Austrian statute on associations. The existing law dates from 1848, and forbids the admission of "Frauenpersonen" to membership in any political organization. The term "Frauenpersonen," which, it appears, is an expression of disparagement of the female sex for which we have no English equivalent, has long been a source of grievance to the Austrian women, who have agitated in vain for its removal from the statute and with it the bar of their political rights. Now, at last, their desires seem in a fair way to be accomplished. The amendment has been considered by the parliamentary committee on constitutional questions, who have reported to the House in favor of abolishing the said restrictions.

This amendment, when passed, will be a great blow to the ancient belief of the limitation and incapacity of women, for Austria, more than any other country perhaps, has been tied down with rigid conventions, and its doors have been closed to all attempts at woman's progress. With the removal of this barrier, all the women of Austria will attain the right of political association, they will be free to form political societies, and thus pave the way for woman suffrage.

(Special Correspondence to The Monitor.) LONDON.—Rochester is more intimately connected with Charles Dickens and his works than any other town or city, not excepting London. From the off-days when as a tiny boy he roamed about the Kentish lanes and gazed up at Gad's hill saying to himself that he would buy the place for his very own, until the time, many years later, when his childish plan was successfully carried out, Rochester has scored the highest number of votes in spite of the little contrempts occasioned by his equally realistic bulldog who slipped his collar very early in the evening, and mingled affably with the crowd, scattering the female contingent wherever he went. Happily, however, he forgot his part, for he did finally allow himself to be captured.

Sydney Carton and Captain Cuttle were also well represented, and many of the ladies were attractively and characteristically dressed.

Charles Dickens' birth in a fashion as unusual as it was interesting. It consisted of a fancy dress carnival which was held at the Rochester skating rink on Feb. 9, where each of the performers was dressed to represent some character from the great novelist's works.

The first prize was awarded to Lieutenant St. Clair, R. N., who was made up as a most realistic Bill Sikes.

He scored the highest number of votes in spite of the little contrempts occasioned by his equally realistic bulldog who slipped his collar very early in the evening, and mingled affably with the crowd, scattering the female contingent wherever he went. Happily, however, he forgot his part, for he did finally allow himself to be captured.

Sydney Carton and Captain Cuttle were also well represented, and many of the ladies were attractively and characteristically dressed.

ROCHESTER HOLDS CARNIVAL ON DICKENS ANNIVERSARY



(Photos copyrighted by the Daily Graphic. Used by permission.)

"CAPTAIN CUTTLE." "SYDNEY CARTON."

Characters represented at the Dickens celebration at Rochester.

For all these reasons, and, above all, for love of the man and his works, Rochester went out of the way to celebrate the ninety-ninth anniversary of

Charles Dickens' birth in a fashion as unusual as it was interesting. It consisted of a fancy dress carnival which was held at the Rochester skating rink on Feb. 9, where each of the performers was dressed to represent some character from the great novelist's works.

The first prize was awarded to Lieutenant St. Clair, R. N., who was made up as a most realistic Bill Sikes.

He scored the highest number of votes in spite of the little contrempts occasioned by his equally realistic bulldog who slipped his collar very early in the evening, and mingled affably with the crowd, scattering the female contingent wherever he went. Happily, however, he forgot his part, for he did finally allow himself to be captured.

Sydney Carton and Captain Cuttle were also well represented, and many of the ladies were attractively and characteristically dressed.

Charles Dickens' birth in a fashion as unusual as it was interesting. It consisted of a fancy dress carnival which was held at the Rochester skating rink on Feb. 9, where each of the performers was dressed to represent some character from the great novelist's works.

The first prize was awarded to Lieutenant St. Clair, R. N., who was made up as a most realistic Bill Sikes.

He scored the highest number of votes in spite of the little contrempts occasioned by his equally realistic bulldog who slipped his collar very early in the evening, and mingled affably with the crowd, scattering the female contingent wherever he went. Happily, however, he forgot his part, for he did finally allow himself to be captured.

Sydney Carton and Captain Cuttle were also well represented, and many of the ladies were attractively and characteristically dressed.

For all these reasons, and, above all, for love of the man and his works, Rochester went out of the way to celebrate the ninety-ninth anniversary of

Charles Dickens' birth in a fashion as unusual as it was interesting. It consisted of a fancy dress carnival which was held at the Rochester skating rink on Feb. 9, where each of the performers was dressed to represent some character from the great novelist's works.

The first prize was awarded to Lieutenant St. Clair, R. N., who was made up as a most realistic Bill Sikes.

He scored the highest number of votes in spite of the little contrempts occasioned by his equally realistic bulldog who slipped his collar very early in the evening, and mingled affably with the crowd, scattering the female contingent wherever he went. Happily, however, he forgot his part, for he did finally allow himself to be captured.

Sydney Carton and Captain Cuttle were also well represented, and many of the ladies were attractively and characteristically dressed.

Charles Dickens' birth in a fashion as unusual as it was interesting. It consisted of a fancy dress carnival which was held at the Rochester skating rink on Feb. 9, where each of the performers was dressed to represent some character from the great novelist's works.

The first prize was awarded to Lieutenant St. Clair, R. N., who was made up as a most realistic Bill Sikes.

He scored the highest number of votes in spite of the little contrempts occasioned by his equally realistic bulldog who slipped his collar very early in the evening, and mingled affably with the crowd, scattering the female contingent wherever he went. Happily, however, he forgot his part, for he did finally allow himself to be captured.

Sydney Carton and Captain Cuttle were also well represented, and many of the ladies were attractively and characteristically dressed.

Charles Dickens' birth in a fashion as unusual as it was interesting. It consisted of a fancy dress carnival which was held at the Rochester skating rink on Feb. 9, where each of the performers was dressed to represent some character from the great novelist's works.

The first prize was awarded to Lieutenant St. Clair, R. N., who was made up as a most realistic Bill Sikes.

He scored the highest number of votes in spite of the little contrempts occasioned by his equally realistic bulldog who slipped his collar very early in the evening, and mingled affably with the crowd, scattering the female contingent wherever he went. Happily, however, he forgot his part, for he did finally allow himself to be captured.

Sydney Carton and Captain Cuttle were also well represented, and many of the ladies were attractively and characteristically dressed.

Charles Dickens' birth in a fashion as unusual as it was interesting. It consisted of a fancy dress carnival which was held at the Rochester skating rink on Feb. 9, where each of the performers was dressed to represent some character from the great novelist's works.

The first prize was awarded to Lieutenant St. Clair, R. N., who was made up as a most realistic Bill Sikes.

He scored the highest number of votes in spite of the little contrempts occasioned by his equally realistic bulldog who slipped his collar very early in the evening, and mingled affably with the crowd, scattering the female contingent wherever he went. Happily, however, he forgot his part, for he did finally allow himself to be captured.

Sydney Carton and Captain Cuttle were also well represented, and many of the ladies were attractively and characteristically dressed.

Charles Dickens' birth in a fashion as unusual as it was interesting. It consisted of a fancy dress carnival which was held at the Rochester skating rink on Feb. 9, where each of the performers was dressed to represent some character from the great novelist's works.

The first prize was awarded to Lieutenant St. Clair, R. N., who was made up as a most realistic Bill Sikes.

He scored the highest number of votes in spite of the little contrempts occasioned by his equally realistic bulldog who slipped his collar very early in the evening, and mingled affably with the crowd, scattering the female contingent wherever he went. Happily, however, he forgot his part, for he did finally allow himself to be captured.

Sydney Carton and Captain Cuttle were also well represented, and many of the ladies were attractively and characteristically dressed.

Charles Dickens' birth in a fashion as unusual as it was interesting. It consisted of a fancy dress carnival which was held at the Rochester skating rink on Feb. 9, where each of the performers was dressed to represent some character from the great novelist's works.

The first prize was awarded to Lieutenant St. Clair, R. N., who was made up as a most realistic Bill Sikes.

He scored the highest number of votes in spite of the little contrempts occasioned by his equally realistic bulldog who slipped his collar very early in the evening, and mingled affably with the crowd, scattering the female contingent wherever he went. Happily, however, he forgot his part, for he did finally allow himself to be captured.

Sydney Carton and Captain Cuttle were also well represented, and many of the ladies were attractively and characteristically dressed.

Charles Dickens' birth in a fashion as unusual as it was interesting. It consisted of a fancy dress carnival which was held at the Rochester skating rink on Feb. 9, where each of the performers was dressed to represent some character from the great novelist's works.

The first prize was awarded to Lieutenant St. Clair, R. N., who was made up as a most realistic Bill Sikes.

He scored the highest number of votes in spite of the little contrempts occasioned by his equally realistic bulldog who slipped his collar very early in the evening, and mingled affably with the crowd, scattering the female contingent wherever he went. Happily, however, he forgot his part, for he did finally allow himself to be captured.

Sydney Carton and Captain Cuttle were also well represented, and many of the ladies were attractively and characteristically dressed.

Charles Dickens' birth in a fashion as unusual as it was interesting. It consisted of a fancy dress carnival which was held at the Rochester skating rink on Feb. 9, where each of the performers was dressed to represent some character from the great novelist's works.

The first prize was awarded to Lieutenant St. Clair, R. N., who was made up as a most realistic Bill Sikes.

He scored the highest number of votes in spite of the little contrempts occasioned by his equally realistic bulldog who slipped his collar very early in the evening, and mingled affably with the crowd, scattering the female contingent wherever he went. Happily, however, he forgot his part, for he did finally allow himself to be captured.

Sydney Carton and Captain Cuttle were also well represented, and many of the ladies were attractively and characteristically dressed.

Charles Dickens' birth in a fashion as unusual as it was interesting. It consisted of a fancy dress carnival which was held at the Rochester skating rink on Feb. 9, where each of the performers was dressed to represent some character from the great novelist's works.

The first prize was awarded to Lieutenant St. Clair, R. N., who was made up as a most realistic Bill Sikes.

He scored the highest number of votes in spite of the little contrempts occasioned by his equally realistic bulldog who slipped his collar very early in the evening, and mingled affably with the crowd, scattering the female contingent wherever he went. Happily, however, he forgot his part, for he did finally allow himself to be captured.

Sydney Carton and Captain Cuttle were also well represented, and many of the ladies were attractively and characteristically dressed.

Charles Dickens' birth in a fashion as unusual as it was interesting. It consisted of a fancy dress carnival which was held at the Rochester skating rink on Feb. 9, where each of the performers was dressed to represent some character from the great novelist's works.

The first prize was awarded to Lieutenant St. Clair, R. N., who was made up as a most realistic Bill Sikes.

He scored the highest number of votes in spite of the little contrempts occasioned by his equally realistic bulldog who slipped his collar very early in the evening, and mingled affably with the crowd, scattering the female contingent wherever he went. Happily, however, he forgot his part, for he did finally allow himself to be captured.

Sydney Carton and Captain Cuttle were also well represented, and many of the ladies were attractively and characteristically dressed.

Charles Dickens' birth in a fashion as unusual as it was interesting. It consisted of a fancy dress carnival which was held at the Rochester skating rink on Feb. 9, where each of the performers was dressed to represent some character from the great novelist's works.

The first prize was awarded to Lieutenant St. Clair, R. N., who was made up as a most realistic Bill Sikes.

He scored the highest number of votes in spite of the little contrempts occasioned by his equally realistic bulldog who slipped his collar very early in the evening, and mingled affably with the crowd, scattering the female contingent wherever he went. Happily, however, he forgot his part, for he did finally allow himself to be captured.

Sydney Carton and Captain Cuttle were also well represented, and many of the ladies were attractively and characteristically dressed.

Charles Dickens' birth in a fashion as unusual as it was interesting. It consisted of a fancy dress carnival which was held at the Rochester skating rink on Feb. 9, where each of the performers was dressed to represent some character from the great novelist's works.

The first prize was awarded to Lieutenant St. Clair, R. N., who was made up as a most realistic Bill Sikes.

THE HOME FORUM

A Seaside Nook

He looked across the market place and through the cleft between the ebony black of the towering walls there shone the bluest of evening skies and across the space floated a pink cushion of a cloud; toward the bend of the green hill on the horizon the sky where the sun was setting was a bed of primroses. . . . The rest of the market place was in shadow, purple at the corners and crevices, the faintest blue in the higher air, a haze of golden gray in the central square. Over everything there was a delicious scent of all the best things in the world—ripe orchards, flowering lanes and the sharp pungent breath of the sea; in the golden haze of the evening everything seemed to be waiting, breathless, for some great moment.

Suddenly he found himself in the stretch of cornfield that reached, a yellow band, from horizon to horizon. The field ran down, the hill, and the little path along which he stumbled crept in and out across the top of the slope. Below the corn was the distant white road, and curving round to the left was the little heap of white cottages that stand stupidly, almost timidly, at the water's edge. Then, beyond that again was the wide blue belt of the sea. The corn was dark brown, like burnt sugar at the top, and a more golden yellow as it turned trembling to the ground. The scarlet poppies were still spilt in pools and lakes and rivers across its breast, and it seemed to have caught some of their color in its darker gold.—Hugh Walpole.

Mme. Bernhardt at Panama

Sarah Bernhardt, with that nice sense of logic and of form which denotes the Gallic mind, announces that she is coming back in 1915 to celebrate the opening of the Panama canal. Having gone down to the isthmus some years ago with Dr. Lesseps to start the work, she feels that she ought to go down there again to see the finish.—Chicago Record-Herald.

"When I order poultry from you again," said the man who quarrels with his grocer, "I don't want you to send me any of those aeroplane chickens." "What kind do you mean?" "The sort that are all wings and machinery and no meat."—Good Housekeeping.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herald der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief;
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Post office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS
Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL
PREPAID
In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, one year.....\$5.00
Daily, six months.....3.00

In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

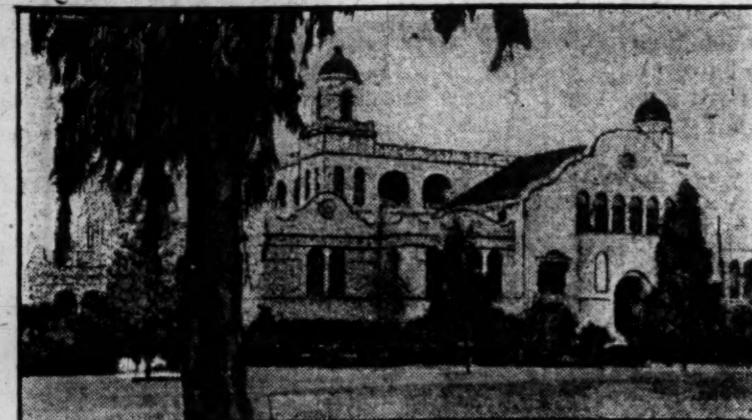
Long Distance Tel-Back Bay 4330
Eight Trunk Lines.

Eastern Advertising Office, Suites 2092 and 2093, Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 750, Peoples Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St., Chicago.

European Bureau, Club House, Surrey St., Strand, London.

California School Architecture



HIGH SCHOOL, RIVERSIDE, CAL.

THIS is an excellent example of the style of architecture which makes the schools of California often so attractive. It follows the mission lines and makes this useful building essentially interesting. Children must find it pleasanter to go to school in a charming place like this with the well-kept grounds around it than to attend daily at an ugly square.

Character the Object of Civilization

The constructive business of life is the building of a colossus's intimate acquaintance, and a civilization is determined by the character of its people. This business is not the construction of buildings, railroads, streets, highways and accumulation of gold, but all these are the means through which the construction and handling of which mentality is developed and out of the higher mentality comes character—or is character. These material means enable us to appropriate money, which represents labor, toward the more direct agencies for education in the erection of schoolhouses and the maintenance of them and the teachers, and then the end of this more direct education is the higher mentality, or character.—News Scim-

The Rancher's Sheep Dog

People who have never enjoyed the honor of a colossus's intimate acquaintance, or who have never visited a sheep ranch in the West, can form no idea of the cleverness of the sheep dogs.

One owner in California asserted that each of his half-dozen colts saved him fully \$75 a month in wages and did his work far better than any two men could have done it.

This gentleman's ranch extended over thousands of acres, while he enclosed in his corral each night no fewer than 10,000 sheep. The corral was simply a large enclosure surrounded by a solid, high brick wall.

While at nightfall one might have opportunity to witness the skill and cleverness of the dogs in conducting their various flocks into the fold, it was in the morning that they best exhibited their extraordinary sagacity.

After breakfast they would make their way into the corral, the gates of which had been left open for them a short time before. Bounding in among the sheep, each dog singled out his own particular flock, for among those thousands of animals, as like one another as so many peacocks, each collie came, in some subtle way, to know which were under his special care. By a system of running, scenting, pushing, crowding and elbowing, he finally got his own flock sorted out and started them for their particular pasture. Here he watched them through the long day, not allowing one to stray, and at exactly the same hour each night marshaled them back to the corral.

At nightfall they would make their way into the corral, the gates of which had been left open for them a short time before. Bounding in among the sheep, each dog singled out his own particular flock, for among those thousands of animals, as like one another as so many peacocks, each collie came, in some subtle way, to know which were under his special care. By a system of running, scenting, pushing, crowding and elbowing, he finally got his own flock sorted out and started them for their particular pasture. Here he watched them through the long day, not allowing one to stray, and at exactly the same hour each night marshaled them back to the corral.

The only point in which the dogs seemed to lack judgment was their ignorance of the time when their flocks should be taken to new pastures. That part of the work fell to the foreman, and he said that it was practically all he had to do. He selected the new grazing ground and conducted the shepherd and his flock there the first time. After that the dog understood.—Harper's Weekly.

It prescribes, in terms exact, just how every star should act. Tells each little satellite Where to go and whirl at night.

So, my dear, you'd better change. Really, we can't rearrange. Every chart from Mars to Hebe Just to fit a chit like Phoebe.

C. S. Day, Jr., in Metropolitan Magazine.

It prescribes, in terms exact, just how every star should act. Tells each little satellite Where to go and whirl at night.

Don't reply that God has said. We have made a law instead. Have you never heard of this? Nebular Hypothesis?

It prescribes, in terms exact, just how every star should act. Tells each little satellite Where to go and whirl at night.

So, my dear, you'd better change. Really, we can't rearrange. Every chart from Mars to Hebe Just to fit a chit like Phoebe.

C. S. Day, Jr., in Metropolitan Magazine.

True Eloquence Defined

One of the best and most pithy definitions of true eloquence I have ever heard, says a writer in the London Standard, was given by a working man coming out from a Socialist meeting. "Talking," said he, "is making other people shut their mouths." And this is very profound in its simplicity, for if silence is the beginning of wisdom it is also the commencement of conviction.

I believe that love's the truth. —Coventry Patmore.

How Chaucer's English Sounded

LAST May in London a selection from "Canterbury Tales" was recited in fourteenth century style by energetic students of old time phonetics, the chief promoter having been a lecturer of University College. He said: "One has to make a distinct difference between the Chaucerian 'see' and 'sea'—which, by the by, were both spelt alike—pronouncing the former like s-e acute, and the latter like s-e circumflex in the French. Another stumbling block is 'new,' which must be rendered neeo—a sound you can't exactly indicate with ordinary type."

As an example of what English sounded like in Chaucer's day, Mr. Jones spoke the following lines from the prologue to the "Canterbury Tales": "A yeman (yeoman) hadde he and servantes nomo (no more).

LOYALTY TO THE SERVICE

Admiral Evans chose not to become a steel magnate.

ADMIRAL EVANS firmly believes that a graduate of the navy's training school has the best all-round education of any man in America, says the National Magazine.

There is reason, too, for his enthusiasm. Navy officers are constantly in demand to fill responsible positions in industrial and business lines; they seem to have a thoroughness that the youth of ordinary college training lacks. Perhaps the reason that most of the graduates of the navy's admirable course remain with the government in preference to outside pursuits, springs from the same loyalty that saved Admiral Evans from becoming a steel magnate.

When hard pressed for a story, he will tell with charming simplicity of why he never left the government employ.

red-brick structure standing squarely on the city sidewalk, leaving only the streets for play.

It was certainly a good move when the Boston Girls Latin school was moved out into the delightful Fenway instead of remaining in its former home on Copley square, though this was an advance in interest and freshness from the usual location of city schoolhouses.

red-brick structure standing squarely on the city sidewalk, leaving only the streets for play.

It was certainly a good move when the Boston Girls Latin school was moved out into the delightful Fenway instead of remaining in its former home on Copley square, though this was an advance in interest and freshness from the usual location of city schoolhouses.

red-brick structure standing squarely on the city sidewalk, leaving only the streets for play.

It was certainly a good move when the Boston Girls Latin school was moved out into the delightful Fenway instead of remaining in its former home on Copley square, though this was an advance in interest and freshness from the usual location of city schoolhouses.

red-brick structure standing squarely on the city sidewalk, leaving only the streets for play.

It was certainly a good move when the Boston Girls Latin school was moved out into the delightful Fenway instead of remaining in its former home on Copley square, though this was an advance in interest and freshness from the usual location of city schoolhouses.

red-brick structure standing squarely on the city sidewalk, leaving only the streets for play.

It was certainly a good move when the Boston Girls Latin school was moved out into the delightful Fenway instead of remaining in its former home on Copley square, though this was an advance in interest and freshness from the usual location of city schoolhouses.

red-brick structure standing squarely on the city sidewalk, leaving only the streets for play.

It was certainly a good move when the Boston Girls Latin school was moved out into the delightful Fenway instead of remaining in its former home on Copley square, though this was an advance in interest and freshness from the usual location of city schoolhouses.

red-brick structure standing squarely on the city sidewalk, leaving only the streets for play.

It was certainly a good move when the Boston Girls Latin school was moved out into the delightful Fenway instead of remaining in its former home on Copley square, though this was an advance in interest and freshness from the usual location of city schoolhouses.

red-brick structure standing squarely on the city sidewalk, leaving only the streets for play.

It was certainly a good move when the Boston Girls Latin school was moved out into the delightful Fenway instead of remaining in its former home on Copley square, though this was an advance in interest and freshness from the usual location of city schoolhouses.

red-brick structure standing squarely on the city sidewalk, leaving only the streets for play.

It was certainly a good move when the Boston Girls Latin school was moved out into the delightful Fenway instead of remaining in its former home on Copley square, though this was an advance in interest and freshness from the usual location of city schoolhouses.

red-brick structure standing squarely on the city sidewalk, leaving only the streets for play.

It was certainly a good move when the Boston Girls Latin school was moved out into the delightful Fenway instead of remaining in its former home on Copley square, though this was an advance in interest and freshness from the usual location of city schoolhouses.

red-brick structure standing squarely on the city sidewalk, leaving only the streets for play.

It was certainly a good move when the Boston Girls Latin school was moved out into the delightful Fenway instead of remaining in its former home on Copley square, though this was an advance in interest and freshness from the usual location of city schoolhouses.

red-brick structure standing squarely on the city sidewalk, leaving only the streets for play.

It was certainly a good move when the Boston Girls Latin school was moved out into the delightful Fenway instead of remaining in its former home on Copley square, though this was an advance in interest and freshness from the usual location of city schoolhouses.

red-brick structure standing squarely on the city sidewalk, leaving only the streets for play.

It was certainly a good move when the Boston Girls Latin school was moved out into the delightful Fenway instead of remaining in its former home on Copley square, though this was an advance in interest and freshness from the usual location of city schoolhouses.

red-brick structure standing squarely on the city sidewalk, leaving only the streets for play.

It was certainly a good move when the Boston Girls Latin school was moved out into the delightful Fenway instead of remaining in its former home on Copley square, though this was an advance in interest and freshness from the usual location of city schoolhouses.

red-brick structure standing squarely on the city sidewalk, leaving only the streets for play.

It was certainly a good move when the Boston Girls Latin school was moved out into the delightful Fenway instead of remaining in its former home on Copley square, though this was an advance in interest and freshness from the usual location of city schoolhouses.

red-brick structure standing squarely on the city sidewalk, leaving only the streets for play.

It was certainly a good move when the Boston Girls Latin school was moved out into the delightful Fenway instead of remaining in its former home on Copley square, though this was an advance in interest and freshness from the usual location of city schoolhouses.

red-brick structure standing squarely on the city sidewalk, leaving only the streets for play.

It was certainly a good move when the Boston Girls Latin school was moved out into the delightful Fenway instead of remaining in its former home on Copley square, though this was an advance in interest and freshness from the usual location of city schoolhouses.

red-brick structure standing squarely on the city sidewalk, leaving only the streets for play.

It was certainly a good move when the Boston Girls Latin school was moved out into the delightful Fenway instead of remaining in its former home on Copley square, though this was an advance in interest and freshness from the usual location of city schoolhouses.

red-brick structure standing squarely on the city sidewalk, leaving only the streets for play.

It was certainly a good move when the Boston Girls Latin school was moved out into the delightful Fenway instead of remaining in its former home on Copley square, though this was an advance in interest and freshness from the usual location of city schoolhouses.

red-brick structure standing squarely on the city sidewalk, leaving only the streets for play.

It was certainly a good move when the Boston Girls Latin school was moved out into the delightful Fenway instead of remaining in its former home on Copley square, though this was an advance in interest and freshness from the usual location of city schoolhouses.

red-brick structure standing squarely on the city sidewalk, leaving only the streets for play.

It was certainly a good move when the Boston Girls Latin school was moved out into the delightful Fenway instead of remaining in its former home on Copley square, though this was an advance in interest and freshness from the usual location of city schoolhouses.

red-brick structure standing squarely on the city sidewalk, leaving only the streets for play.

It was certainly a good move when the Boston Girls Latin school was moved out into the delightful Fenway instead of remaining in its former home on Copley square, though this was an advance in interest and freshness from the usual location of city schoolhouses.

red-brick structure standing squarely on the city sidewalk, leaving only the streets for play.

It was certainly a good move when the Boston Girls Latin school was moved out into the delightful Fenway instead of remaining in its former home on Copley square, though this was an advance in interest and freshness from the usual location of city schoolhouses.

red-brick structure standing squarely on the city sidewalk, leaving only the streets for play.

It was certainly a good move when the Boston Girls Latin school was moved out into the delightful Fenway instead of remaining in its former home on Copley square, though this was an advance in interest and freshness from the usual location of city schoolhouses.

red-brick structure standing squarely on the city sidewalk, leaving only the streets for play.

It was certainly a good move when the Boston Girls Latin school was moved out into the delightful Fenway instead of remaining in its former home on Copley square, though this was an advance in interest and freshness from the usual location of city schoolhouses.

red-brick structure standing squarely on the city sidewalk, leaving only the streets for play.

It was certainly a good

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear.  then the full-grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, February 24, 1911.

Railroads and the Public

Out of years of uncertainty and indecision with reference to the relations of the government of the United States and the great railroads of the country is slowly and surely emerging something like a positive knowledge, something like a definite policy. And this knowledge and this policy are making steadily, we feel sure, toward a situation wherein the rights of all sorts and conditions of people concerned in or affected by railroad business and development will be justly weighed and considered, and special powers or privileges made subservient to the common good. No slight progress toward the understanding that may be counted on to bring justice to all is evidenced in the railroad rate decision just handed down by the interstate commerce commission. We cannot see in this decision anything that need to occasion misgivings either as to needed railroad development or general business outlook. The commission, after protracted deliberation and with unparalleled command of pertinent information, has simply said that the increased expense of the railroads for service and materials does not at present warrant an increase generally in the charges imposed by the railroads on the public.

This may mean a slight retardation of certain railroad extensions and improvements that had been under advisement. But it can hardly justify any positive halt in the work of making the railroads of the country adequate for the country's business, especially in view of the emphasis placed by the interstate commerce commission on the fact that while the recent increase in payroll accounts of the railroad lines under consideration amounted to \$35,000,000 the net earnings in the corresponding period showed an increase of \$5,000,000.

While the commission does not put forward that comparison as conclusive against the propriety of the advances, the comparison takes on special interest when considered with reference to the general high cost of living. The burden of higher freight rates, felt first by the shippers and manufacturers, would have been quickly distributed among consumers and wage earners, as pointed out by Louis D. Brandeis; and in the adjudication just made it is as if the commission had not only decided a specific question but also, for the present at least, fixed the point where the grand cycle of increases in living expense may be said to have been completed. Some such fixation was due, beyond question. The pursuing increases could hardly have swept the round of industries and classes indefinitely. And the commission's action suggests the inquiry as to where the upward spiral could have been checked more reasonably than at the point where it touched a nation-wide organization, showing on the one hand substantial profits above its own increased expenses, and, on the other, vast possibilities for reducing those expenses through internal economies.

Perhaps it is inevitable that decisions like this of the interstate commerce commission should be discussed by railroad managers and financiers as presaging the near approach of government ownership. Certainly commission activities of this kind betoken the entrance of the nation's government into a very intimate relationship with reference to the great railroad systems. But such activities might seem to lead no more definitely toward absorption of the railroads by the government than toward a better understanding between the two that would mean enlightened cooperation. At present, we believe, the great American public does not wish to see its government encumbered with the ownership of railroads; but it does very much wish to see the railroad systems joining more readily in that development and improvement of the country and its business that the railroads have it peculiarly in their power to aid. In the general progress toward the realization of this wish, it seems clear that the government, through its interstate commerce commission, champions not the interests of the railroads against those of the wage earners, nor those of the wage earners against those of the railroads, but rather that, by carefully weighing the claims of each, it is seeking to bring out those results that shall be for the interest of all.

COUNT APPONYI's appearance in Chicago seemed to make an address on peace quite appropriate.

Farming East and West

THERE is opportunity for interesting and profitable discussion over the questions recently raised with regard to the relative advantages attendant upon farming in the East and in the West. A point already settled is that, in this as in all other cases, it is absurd to cling to any proposition out of mere consideration for its general usage or its age. For example, when Horace Greeley headed one of his famous editorials of fifty years ago "Go West, Young Man," there was no question as to the soundness of the advice. The thing for the young man in the East to do after the civil war, and down to a decade or so ago, especially if he thought of settling on a farm, was to go West. It might not be a bad idea for an eastern young man who realizes fully what he is doing to go West, even today. Many young men are going West constantly, and many will continue to go; but those who are going, and those who may go hereafter, should go with a better understanding of the conditions than has lately prevailed.

Back in the '60s and '70s and '80s land was a great deal cheaper in the West than in the East, a great deal cheaper than it is today. It was a comparatively easy matter for a young man to pick up a good homestead, on comfortable terms, anywhere west of the Mississippi thirty years ago. It is not an easy matter now to pick up a homestead at a bargain even west of the Missouri. The small farmers in Illinois, Missouri and Iowa have of late been selling out at high prices to the big farmers and investing the proceeds either in the Pacific Northwest or in western Canada. Land is higher throughout the West today than it is throughout the East. The soil is more fertile in the West, generally speaking, than in the East. But the western farmer, as a rule, is farther from a market than the eastern farmer. Statistics recently prepared under the auspices of the New York State Agricultural College show

an acreage production in the five great crops, corn, wheat, oats, potatoes and hay, of \$19.42 in New York as against \$16.70 in Illinois and \$13.96 in Iowa.

Professor Warren of the college named, touching upon the statistics which produce this result, declares that land is too high in the West and too low in the East. It would seem, however, that the country is approaching readjustment. In New York it is reported that many applications for unoccupied farms come from westerners. We have had similar reports in Massachusetts and from the other New England states. The West as well as the East should welcome the return wave, since it promises not only to repopulate the agricultural districts of the latter section but to check the tendency toward inflated land values and land monopoly in the former.

APPERTAINING to various opinions regarding the railroad rate decision it is well to remember that on one side are the shippers and on the other side the transportation companies.

WATERS of many rivers in the United States, East and West, are running idly, simply because no one is making the best of the opportunities they offer for transportation enterprises. Many of the streams will not float large boats; the trade that might be developed upon some of them would not, at the most, justify the employment of large crews, but in numerous cases these rivers offer openings for profitable steam and motor boating. The movement in behalf of extensive and costly interior waterway movements will hardly make the headway its friends are hoping for until something shall be done toward employing more generally the waterways now available. It is recognition of this fact that is inspiring Kansas City to invest \$1,000,000 in steamboats that can be floated in the present Missouri and Mississippi channels. The success of the Kansas City line under such difficulties as may present themselves now will most certainly assure adequate channel improvements in the near future. The same idea is impelling mercantile interests in St. Louis to put on a fleet of boats to ply between that city and New Orleans without waiting longer for the realization of the lakes-to-gulf deep waterway project.

Decline of steamboating on the old scale in upper Mississippi waters threatened to leave Walter A. Blair, a veteran river captain of Rock Island, Ill., without an occupation. He succeeded in interesting some of his friends in the establishment of a small boat line, and now Captain Blair is the proud commodore of a fleet of six boats; or, more properly speaking, he will be when the latest of the line, the *Morning Star*, shall be launched from the Kahlke yards in the city named. It appears that this boat, fitted out comfortably, is to make weekly trips between Rock Island and St. Paul. It is expected, aside from such general traffic as it may handle, that the *Morning Star* will be used for pleasure trips by individuals and families. It will carry automobiles at reasonable cost and otherwise offer inducements to the tourist.

The important thing, however, is that this line has been made possible by taking river conditions as they are and adjusting transportation methods to them. The "floating palace" of other days will no longer pay, but small steamers, properly officered, can be run profitably on most of the rivers. As a matter of fact, Captain Blair, by organizing and successfully operating his modest steamboat line, has done more for the advancement of interior waterway improvement than has been accomplished in the last twenty-five years by promoters of river transportation who have merely theorized about it.

THE Rhode Island woman who left \$300 in a car seat doubtless understood how quickly sorrow may disappear when the missing purse was restored to her with its valuable contents intact.

College Standardiza- tion

POSSIBLY Virginia's adoption of a system of standardization for its colleges may tend to foster interest in the idea recently advanced at Washington that America should have a national university. In Virginia certain conditions pertaining to entrance requirements, curriculums and methods of instruction will be imposed on colleges, and each institution must consent to annual inspection if official recognition is desired. Otherwise the name of the institution will not appear on the standard list. Under the new system a college must employ at least six professors and provide a four years' course in the liberal arts and sciences. And a university must comprise such a college, besides one or more professional schools and a graduate school offering adequate courses for the degrees of master of arts and doctor of philosophy.

This method of drawing the line sharply between the terms of university and college is something that might have been insisted upon more firmly in the past. According to the Virginia plan, every listed university or college will be required to demand that students taking the entrance examinations shall have been graduated from a standard high school, and proved scholarship will be required of every student who seeks to enter the higher institutions.

In Ireland the Royal University confers degrees in arts and sciences, pass examinations being held at annually selected centers, with all other examinations in Dublin. The various colleges are incorporated and they retain their independence. Control of the national university is vested in a university senate, while the conduct of the examinations is in the hands of a board of fellows, elected by the senate from the different institutions. The colleges are in no way subject to control by the university senate except through the regulations dealing with requirements for degrees or any kind of academic honors.

Even the larger American universities are beginning to realize the need of more thought on this matter of college standardization. In his recent annual report, President Lowell of Harvard mentioned a systematic combination of all the colleges in and around Boston for a similar purpose and the formation of a permanent commission on extension courses. Throughout the country may be found colleges and universities whose entrance requirements differ in important respects. The Virginia plan seems likely to give some basis for judgment as to the need of further standardization and perhaps even as to the desirability of establishing a national university.

UNCERTAINTY as to reciprocity in Canada has in no way affected the Dominion banks, which show greater prosperity than in years.

It is not to be wondered at that the ice-men of Massachusetts manifested determined opposition to a bill introduced in behalf of the Salem city council, and granting city councils and selectmen throughout the state the right to issue permits for the cutting of ice from water used for the domestic supply of cities and towns. The ice-men based their objections on an old statute which allows an individual or a firm to secure the priority right to harvest ice on any pond in the winter, and the proposed measure would have abolished that privilege. In fact, the bill was so drastic that it may be said to have defeated its own purposes.

Harvesting of ice on Massachusetts ponds and lakes can hardly be conducted with perfect cleanliness under conditions now prevailing. But people who recall the ice-cutting methods of ten years ago must see that there have been improvements. No doubt a large amount of water is taken from the ponds in the form of ice, but it is doubtful if the quantity removed is ever sufficient to bring about a water famine. Moreover, the methods of ice cutting and the conditions under which the industry is carried on are open to inspection by the proper state or local authorities, who have power to compel the companies to observe official recommendations.

If the Salem city council wishes the company which cuts ice on Wenham lake to cease work there at the behest of the municipal authorities, the city might seek legislation enabling it to take the lake for a public park by right of eminent domain. Then the city could enforce the usual regulations for public parks against bathing, fishing, skating, cutting ice or other activities. This method is followed at Jamaica pond and at Spot pond, Stoneham. It would only be necessary for Salem to reimburse the ice company for any of its property taken. Such a plan probably would be more satisfactory to all parties concerned than an act making it necessary to secure privileges by competitive bidding before the city council.

EVEN if the raising of the Maine costs \$1,000,000 the United States has every reason to go ahead with the plan.

The Tumble in Eggs

THE country is at this very moment face to face with a remarkable demonstration in economics and one that should prove illuminating for those who of late years have been allowing their thoughts to dwell upon the high cost of living. Eggs are down everywhere. They are lower in some places than they have been before in forty years. They are selling at retail from 5 to 10 cents below the wholesale price prevailing at this time twelve months ago. The slump is not due to the unloading of cold storage warehouses. It is not due to the breaking of a produce corner. It is due simply to the fact that throughout the great egg-producing belt of the country—that is to say, throughout Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee and Kentucky—more hens are laying than ever before. The demand has been met, and is now being passed. For the time being the eggs are seeking channels of least resistance, and the result is an overstocking of the central markets. As the winter breaks, throughout the North the range of distribution will be wider and prices will be stiffer, but they are not likely to be very much higher.

What has happened with regard to eggs has happened also with regard to butter. Butter is cheaper because production has increased. Egg and butter production has increased because there are more producers than there were a year ago. There are more producers for the reason that the high prices of all kinds of farm products lately have induced thousands of farm-bred people, who had deserted, to return to the soil and thousands of town-bred people to try farming, or gardening, for the first time, as a means of livelihood or as a business.

Under similar conditions, prices of all other products are certain to fall. In fact, we seem to be approaching a period of low cost of living. It is not here yet, but straws tell which way the wind is blowing. Things are righting themselves. There is promise of an inning for the consumer.

It is pleasant to note that Russia's proposed military demonstration against China may now be set down as only a practise maneuver.

ALTHOUGH Independence day is more than four months off, it is not too early to give the manner in which it is to be celebrated this year some consideration. A long step was taken in the right direction by many communities last year. They provided exercises, entertainments and amusements that more than compensated for any loss that might have been felt by youths or adults as a consequence of a radical departure from the conventional method of observance. Those in charge of the reformatory work were careful not to take anything away without providing something better as a substitute. The result is that in those communities the path is going to be much smoother this year.

Generally speaking, there has been too much of an effort to build up arguments based upon the selfish interests of the participants against the powder and dynamite method of observance. This course has not been very effective. People, and especially young people, are not thus deterred from joining in a foolish practise. The argument against the old plan that talks most eloquently is that which takes a practical view of the situation and turns the day to better account for the average person, doing it, too, in such a way as to leave no doubt with regard to its being an improvement.

There is not a community in the country that cannot, if it will, provide for its people a better way of observing this great holiday than that which has been followed generally in recent years. The matter everywhere might well be placed in the hands of committees composed of men and women who fully appreciate the meaning of the anniversary, and who are in hearty sympathy with the popular idea of making it an occasion of recreation, amusement and historic significance. A sane Fourth of July is one that should not make for dulness any more than for uproar.

THE United States Senate is uncertain whether to defeat reciprocity at this session or later, but there are quite a number of senators who will not answer to the roll call should an extra session be held, and this is influencing some of them either to put nothing or everything off until later.

For a Sane Fourth of July